

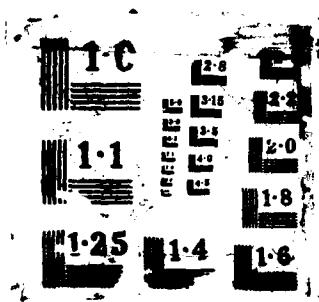
AD-A192 142 ON FSK (FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING) TELEMETRY MODULE FOR
DECAY MEASURING CIRCUIT (U) MODES. NOT CRYPTOGRAPHIC
UNCLASSIFIED 1000014-84-C-0134 1/1
INSTITUTION BY P D FUCILE ET AL. DEC 87 WHO-87-35
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AD-A192 142

**An FSK Telemetry Module for
Vector Measuring Current Meters**

by

Paul D. Fucile and James R. Valdes



Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543

December 1987

Technical Report

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Approved for Distribution:

Robert C. Beardsley

Robert C. Beardsley, Chairman
Department of Physical Oceanography

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1.0 Abstract:

The EG&G Vector Measuring Current Meter (VMCM) used in mooring work provides a 20 ma Serial ASCII Instrumentation Loop (SAIL) communication system. A projected application of the VMCM is to have a surface mooring communicate with a series of VMCMs via a Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) link. While an FSK modem can communicate with the VMCM, a problem exists with the general operation of the VMCM. If the VMCM is addressed to dump data, it remains on until the unit is re-addressed. If a failure in the link occurs, then the VMCM stays on in a higher power mode and the batteries will be depleted early.

The insertion of a processing block between the modem and the VMCM provides a way to look at incoming data, qualify it and re-transmit it to the VMCM. The VMCM will reply and the preprocessor can channel the data to the modem. In the event of a VMCM malfunction, the preprocessor has a timeout function and will turn off the carrier keeping the line quiet.

2.0 Description of Technique:

An application of this instrument is to have a master controlling computer mounted on a surface float. Typically 4 or more VMCMs will be supported on a power bearing cable. Impressed on the power cable will be the FSK signal. At regular intervals the top unit will interrogate the lower units using the SAIL protocol.

When a carrier is not present on the line, the lower units remain in a sleep mode. When a carrier appears, the preprocessing units only will wake up for operation. With FSK communications data is impressed upon a carrier generated by the transmitting unit. The receivers must have their carrier off when listening. It is important that the carrier is generated for a short period prior to transmission so the receiving modems can phase lock on the signal.

The FSK protocol requires that the controller establish a carrier and then send the interrogation request. If the preprocessor recognizes the address as its own, it re-transmits it to the VMCM. All the other VMCMs on the line will remain quiet. The activated VMCM will be operating in the record buffer dump or "R" mode. Each time a new set of data becomes available, it is transferred to this buffer. When requested by "R" the buffer is normally sent via the SAIL 20 ma current loop. The preprocessor follows the logic level of this signal and transmits it via the modem to the surface.

After all activity in the VMCM has ended, the preprocessor has a software timeout function that sends an end of transmission character (ETX 03H), places the VMCM in its low power mode, and then shuts itself down. If the VMCM should hang up or develop an error during transmission, this timer will time out and shut the system down.

3.0 Description of Hardware:

The FSK SAIL Preprocessor card contains two sections, the FSK modem that provides logic level and FSK I/O and the micro-processor (uP) section that handles logical functions.

The FSK modem is based on the RELAYS Listening Station (RLS) modem. A single FSK line and 4 data I/O/control lines are provided in addition to a +5 volt supply and ground. The modem is shown in Figure 3.1.

With XMIT bar high the modem is in the receive mode. When a carrier is present, carrier detect goes high. Data out is a logic level high for a break condition. With XMIT bar low, the modem generates a carrier, carrier detect goes high, and data can be impressed on the carrier with a logic high being a break (low) condition.

The second part is the uP that controls the modem and communicates with the VMCM. It is based on the 146805E2 low power uP and in this configuration features 2K of ROM, a 2.4576 mHz clock, and reset on power up. It is shown in Figure 3.2.

The CPU will start operation 500 uSec after power has been established by the RC network driving CPU pin 1. The crystal frequency selected for the uP is based on the requirement to generate a 153.6 kHz timebase for the modem. A CD4040BE divides the uP Clock (uClock) by 16 down to the modem Clock (mClock). An 8 pole single throw DIP switch connected to Port A is used to set the SAIL address in the range of 00 to FF. The common side of the switches is driven by PB5 to reduce power consumption at the pull down resistors on Port A. When reading the SAIL address switches, PB5 is raised, Port A is read, and PB5 is lowered. Otherwise the worst case dissipation would be 133 uWatts. The switch positions are shown in Figure 3.3.

The modem control lines S11, S12, S13, S14, and Carrier Detect are wired directly to the uP. The Carrier Detect is used to generate the interrupt to wake up the uP. The 146805E2 requires a low level to generate interrupts, so an XOR gate is set as an inverter to provide the correct logic level.

Communication with the VMCM is made by two serial I/O lines. The serial data from the VMCM is taken directly from the VMCM UART (SD0). By placing an open collector NPN transistor in parallel with the output NPN of the 20 ma current loop optoisolator, SAIL commands can be sent to the VMCM using logic levels. A software UART is used in the 146805E2. The VMCM SDI is driven by PB6. Operation of the 20 ma loop is allowed for diagnostic purposes when a carrier is not present. All signal connections to the preprocessor and the VMCM are shown in Figure 3.4. Backplane cut and jumper modifications are shown in Figure 3.5.

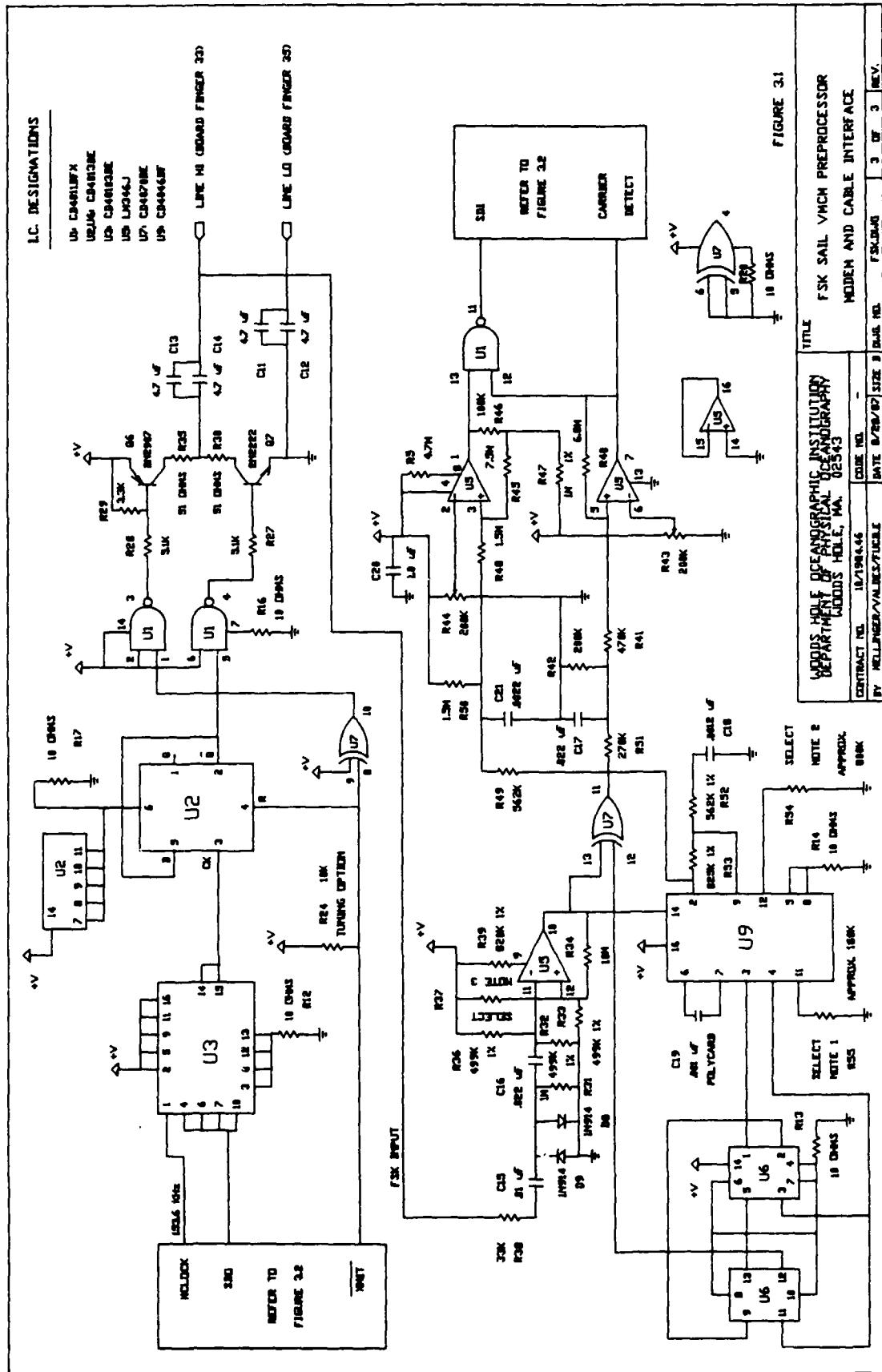


FIGURE 3.1

I.C. DESIGNATIONS

U6 MC14488E2

U10 CD244C372E

U11 27C16

U4 CM4498E

U5 CD4411P2X

U7 CD4029E

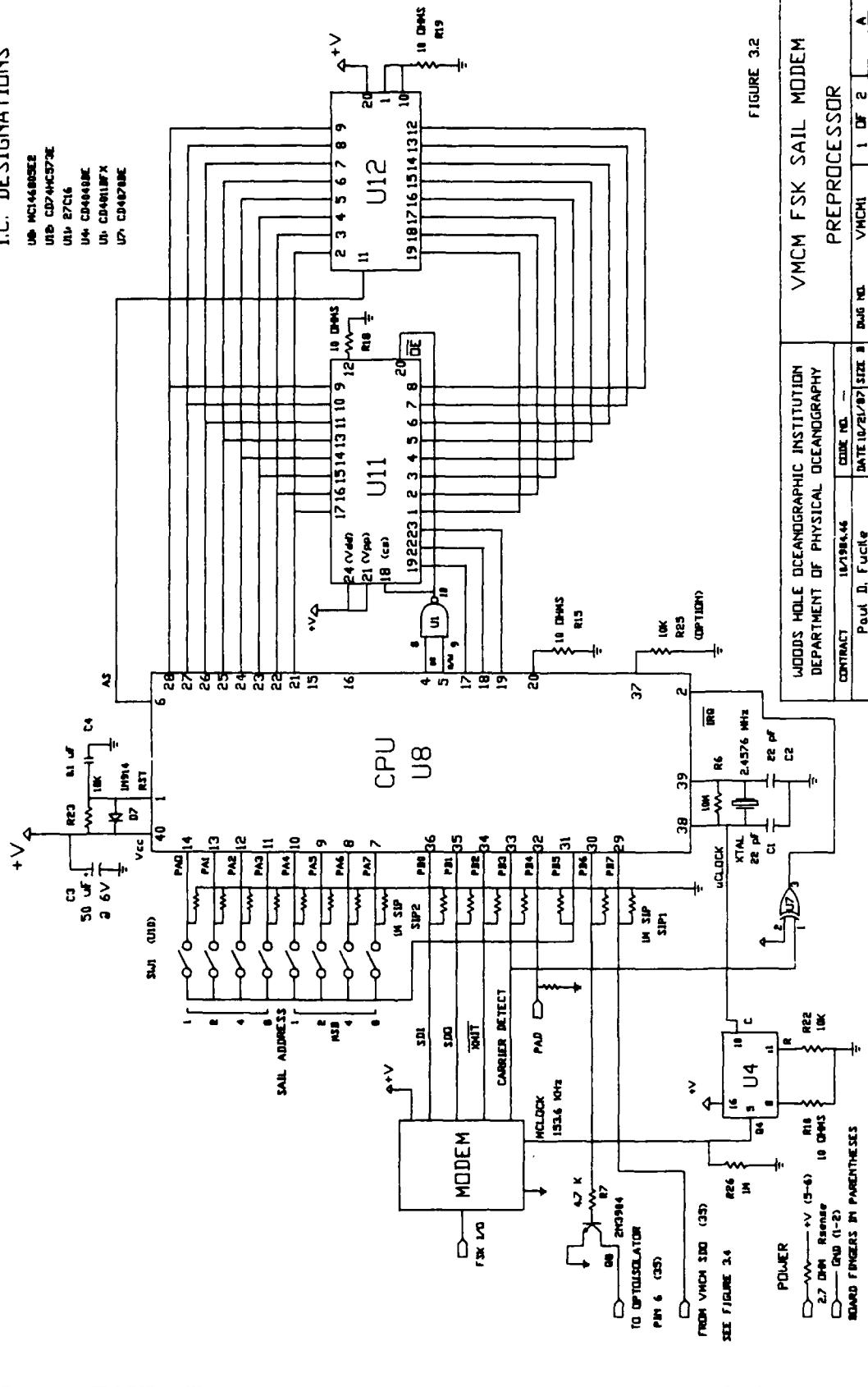


FIGURE 3.2

VMCM FSK SAIL MODEM
PREPROCESSOR

WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

CONTRACT

10/1984-46

DATE 10/21/87

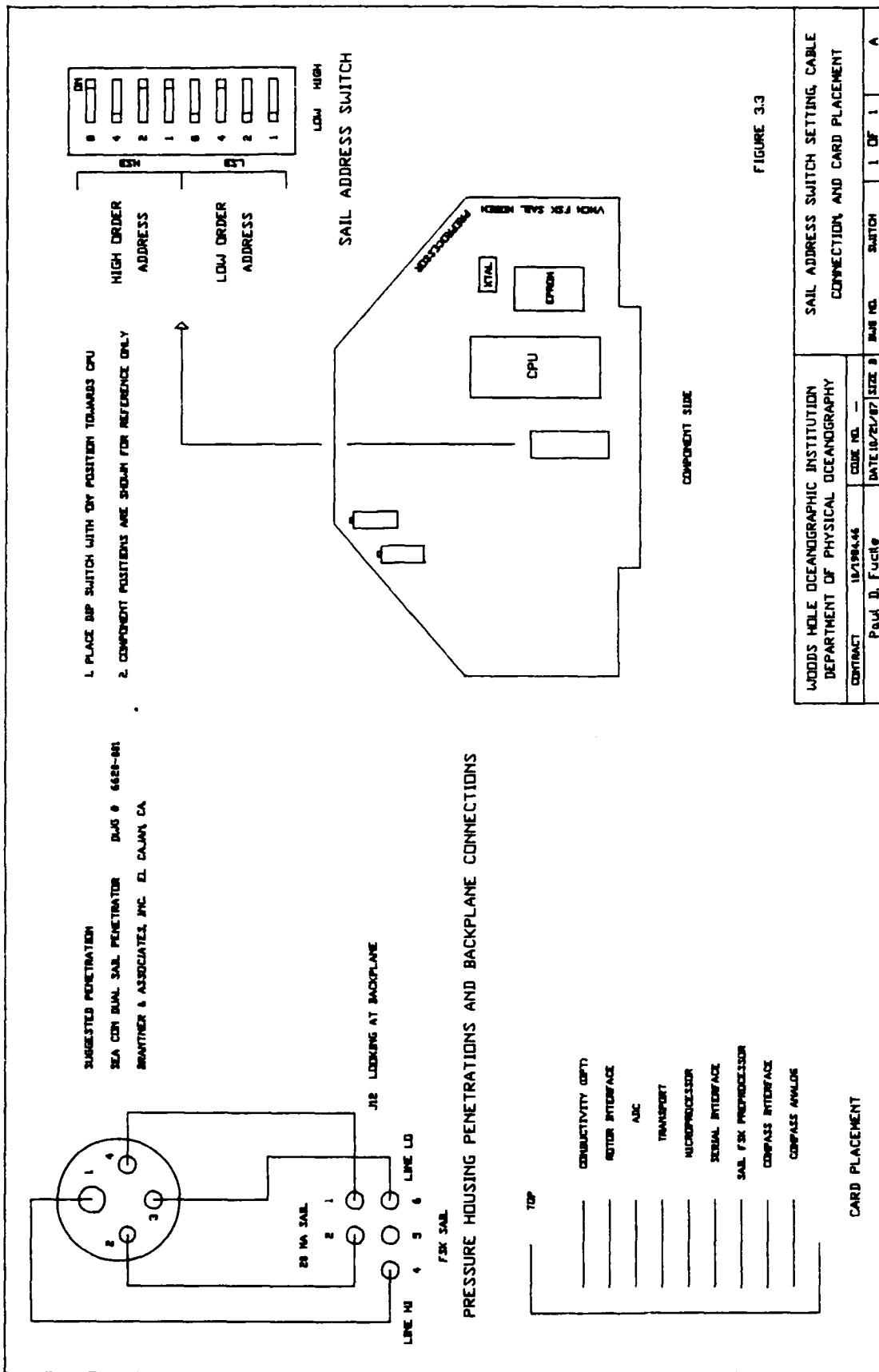
SIZE 8

DOC NO. -

VMCH1

1 DF 2

A



ALL COMPONENTS ARE REFERENCED TO

EG&G VMCM HARDWARE MANUAL

SERIAL CARD

TO PIN 14, U4

TO PIN 11, U3

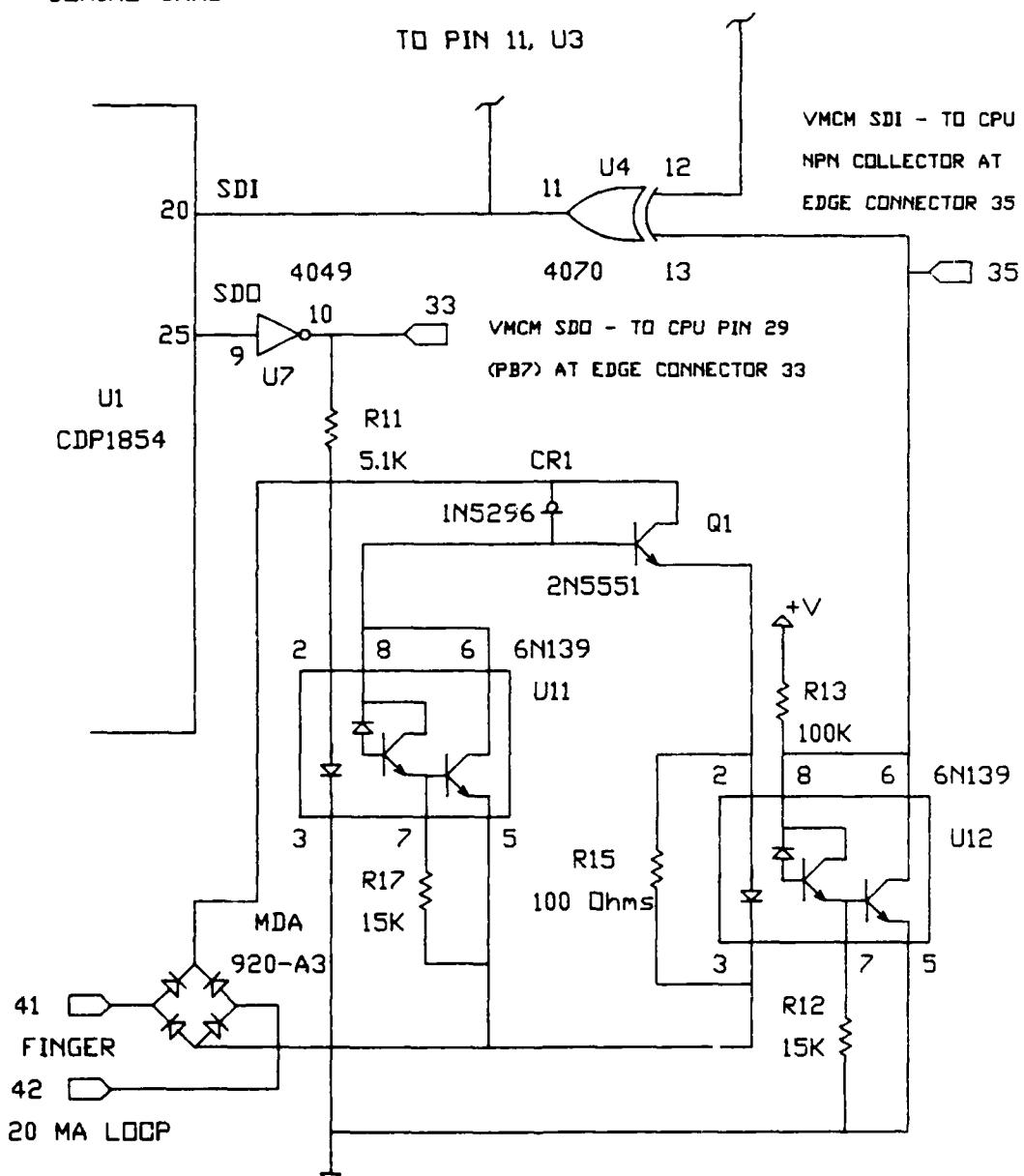
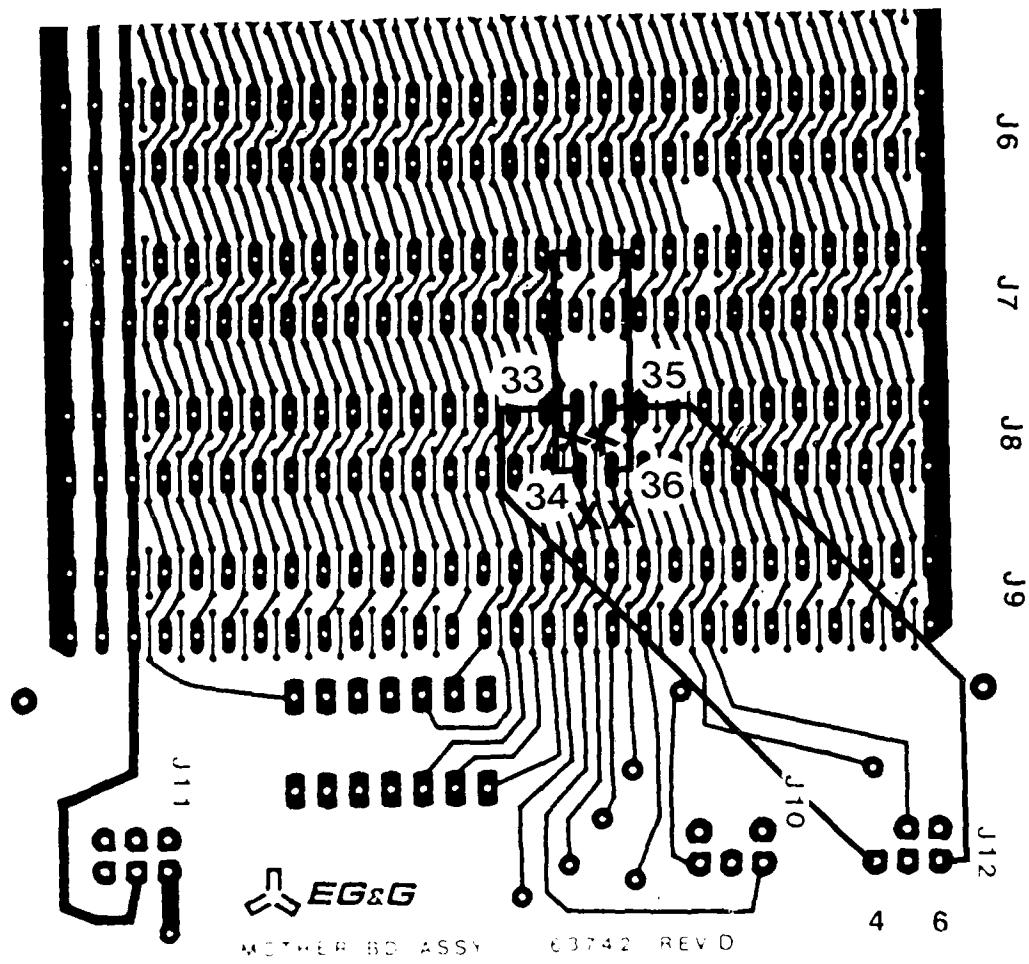


FIGURE 3.4 PREPROCESSOR TO VMCM CONNECTIONS

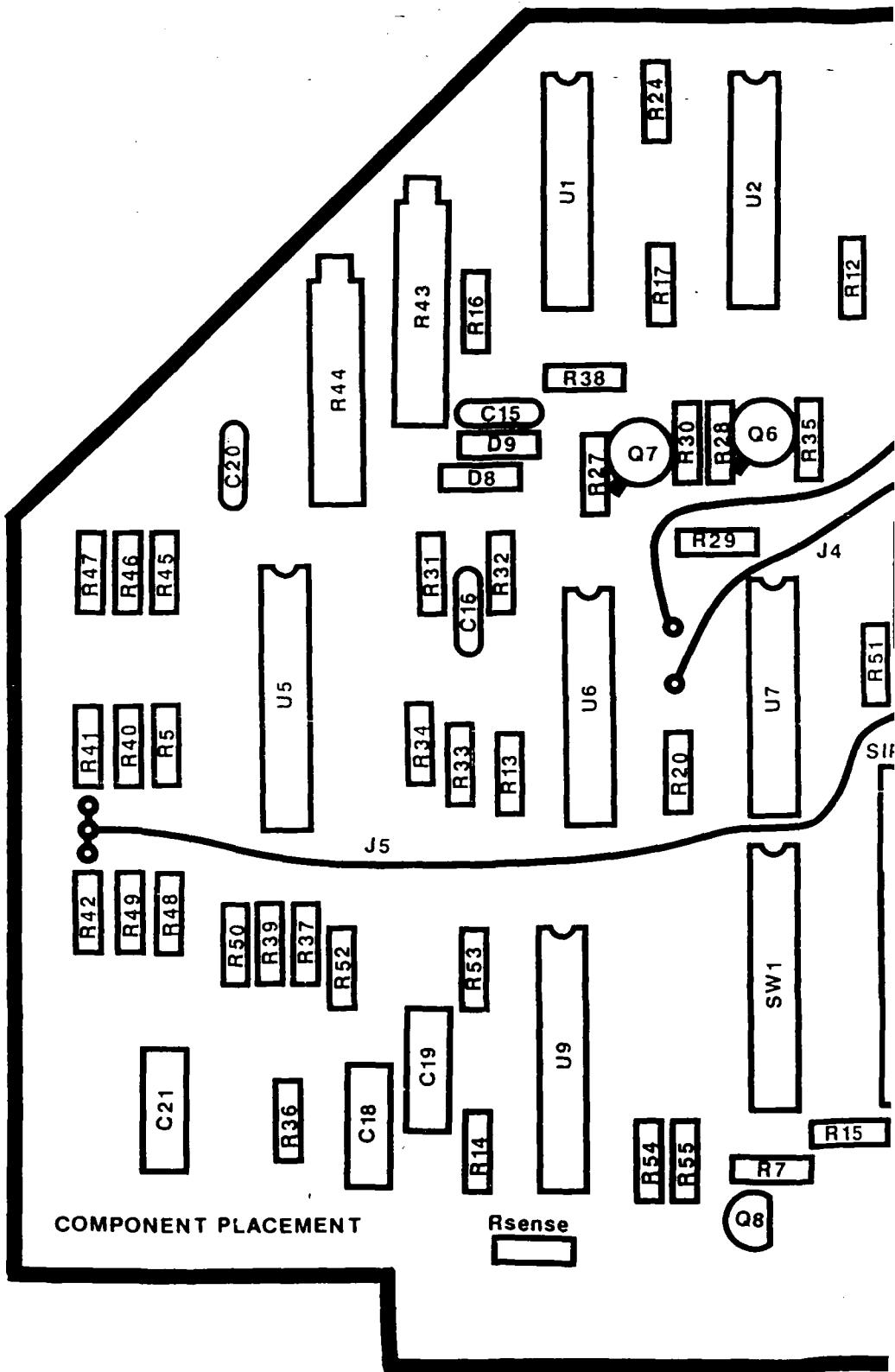


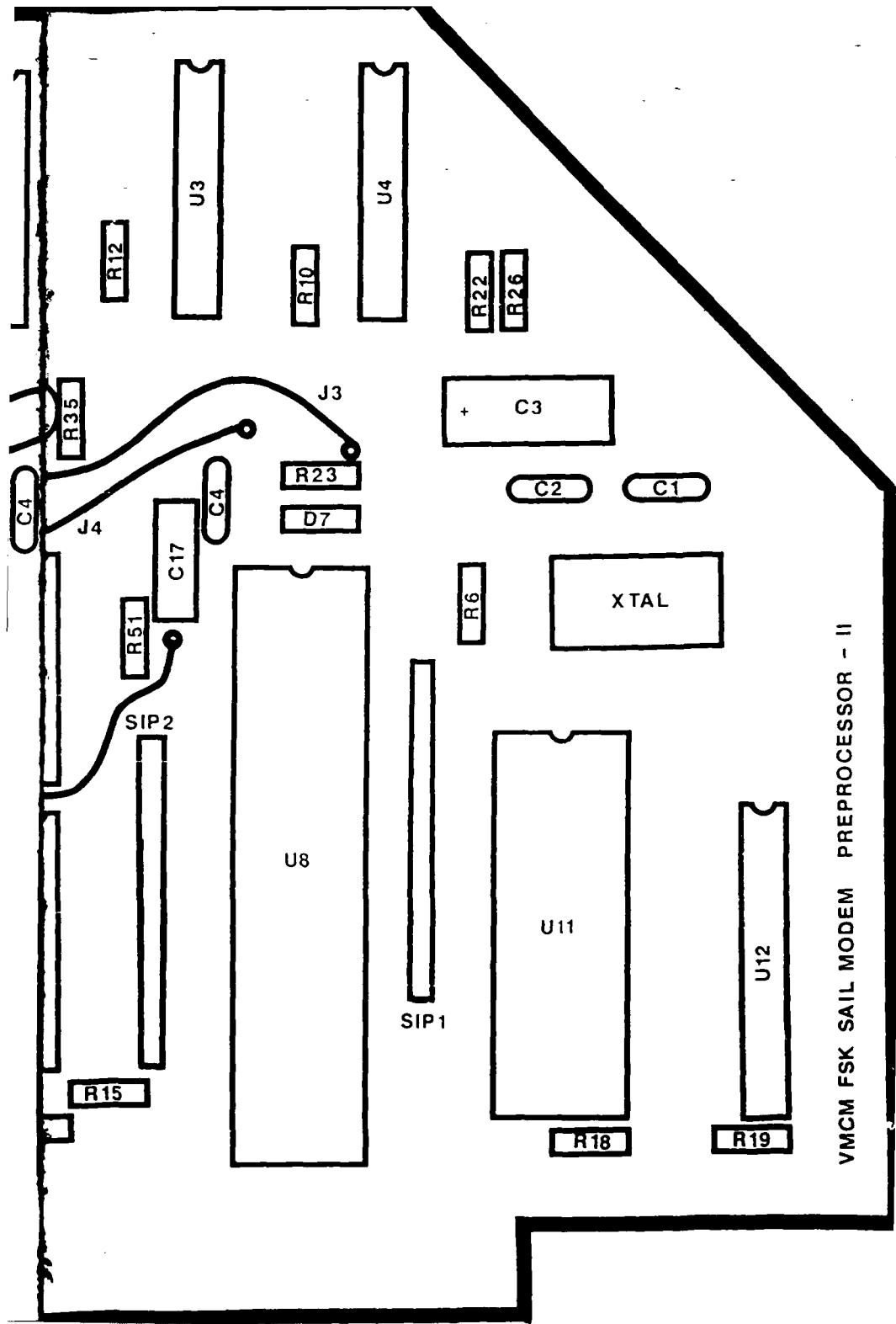
----- JUMPER WIRE

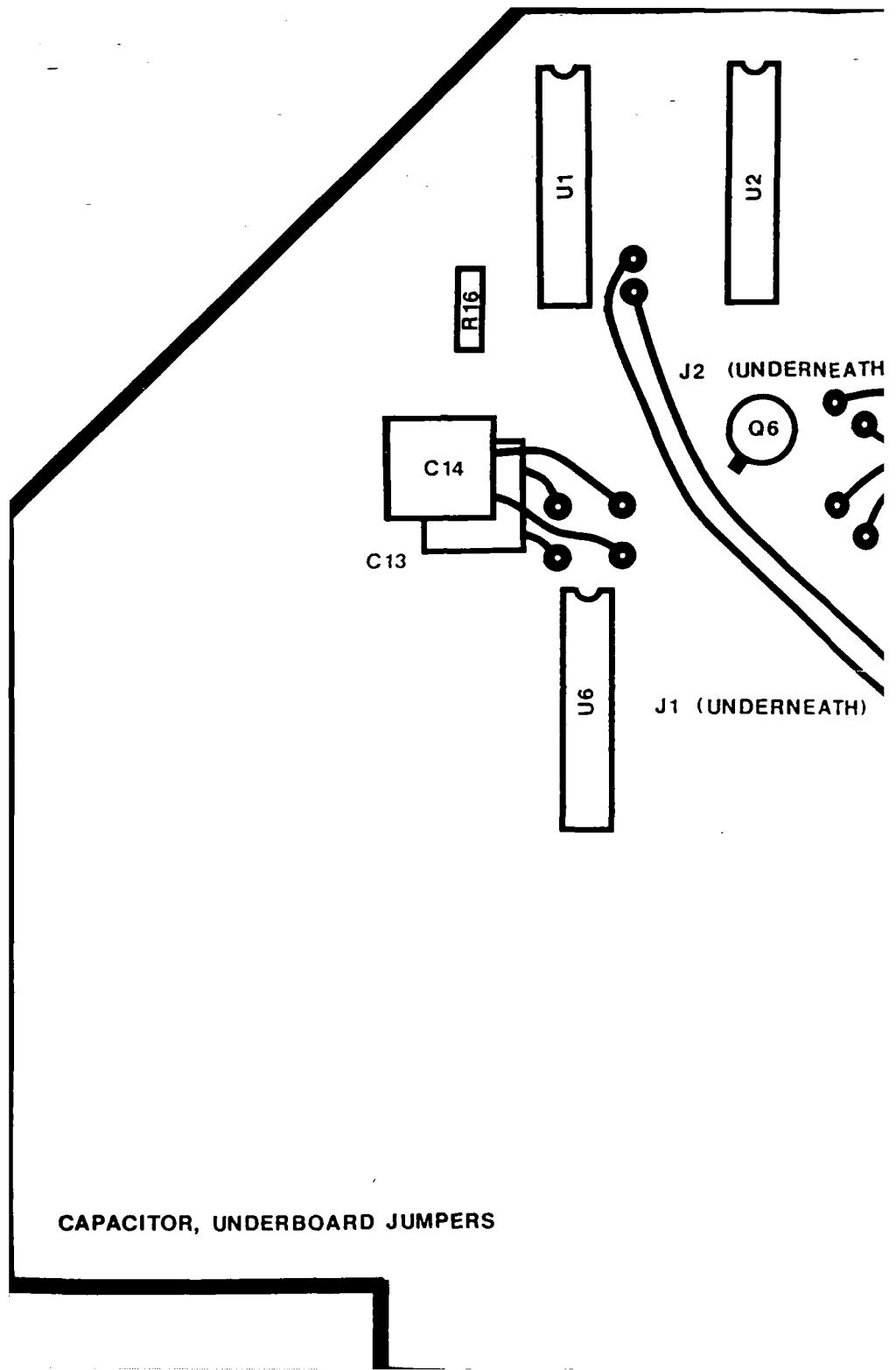
X FOIL CUT

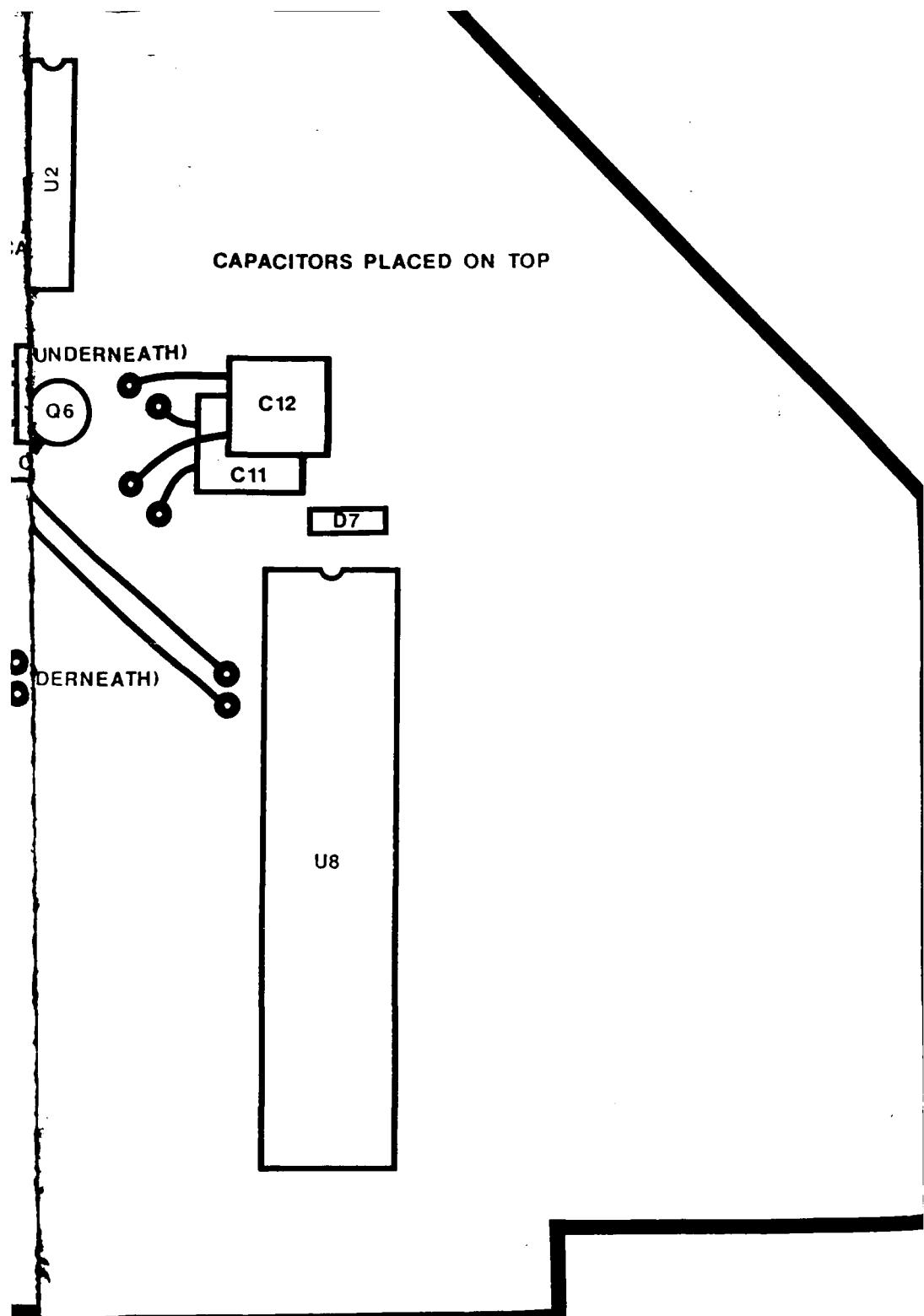
FIGURE 3.5 VMCM BACKPLANE MODIFICATION

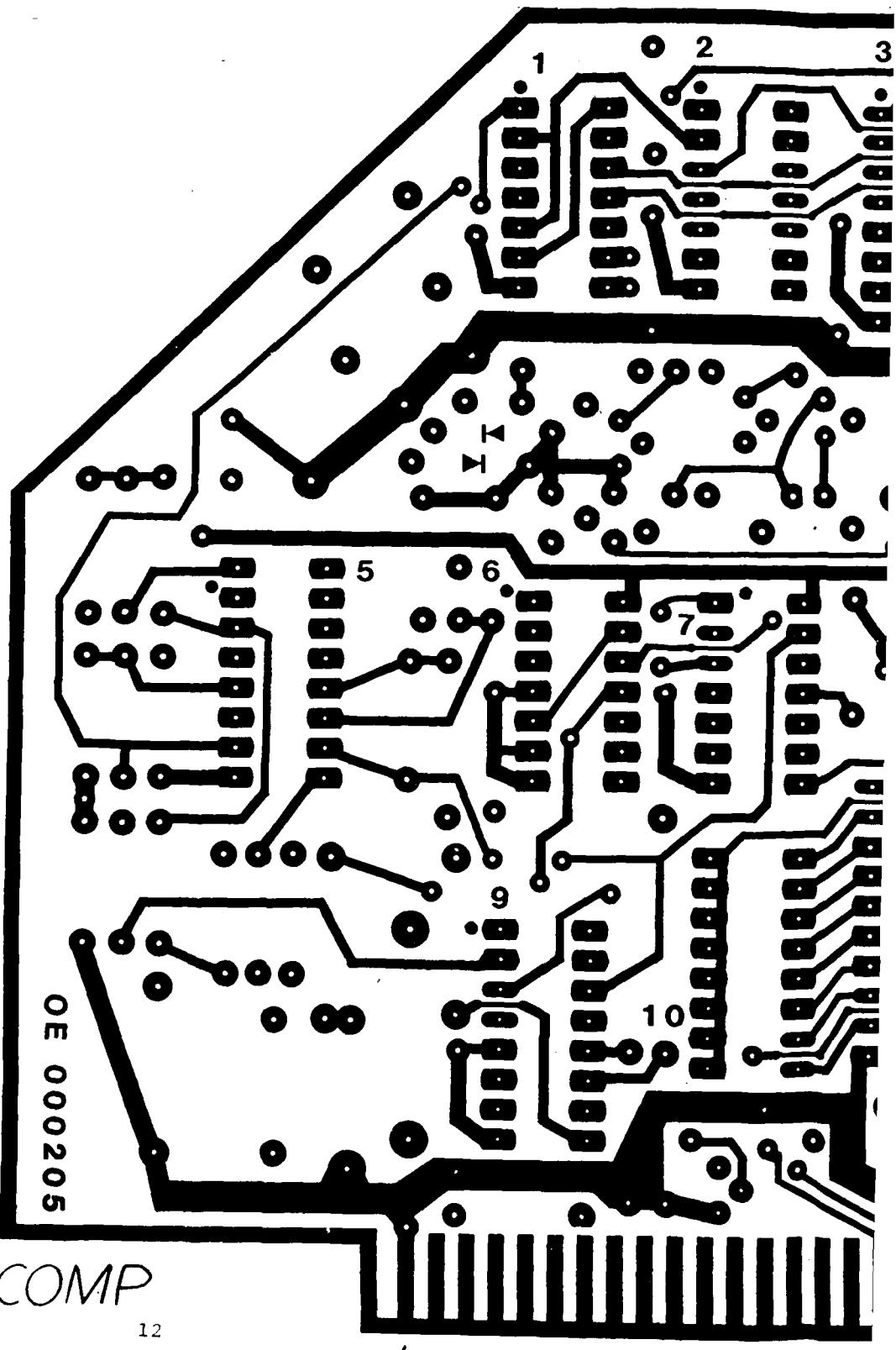
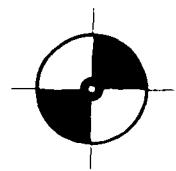
The program is held in a 27C16 EPROM. The 146805E2 also provides 64 RAM locations for variables. Component placement is shown in Figures 3.6 and 3.7. The FSK board mounts in position J8 and placement is shown in Figure 3.3. Foil patterns are shown in Figures 3.8 and 3.9.











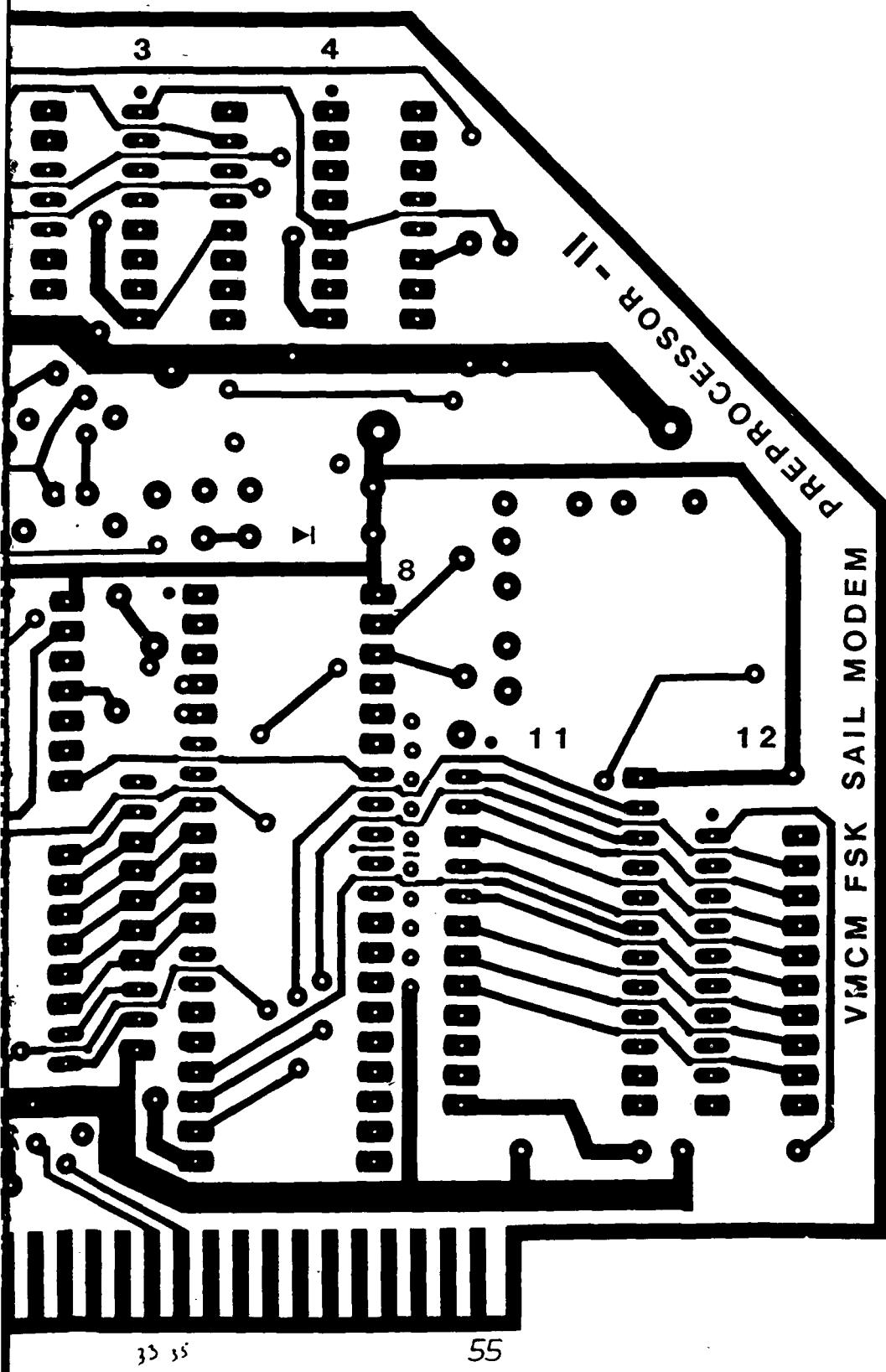
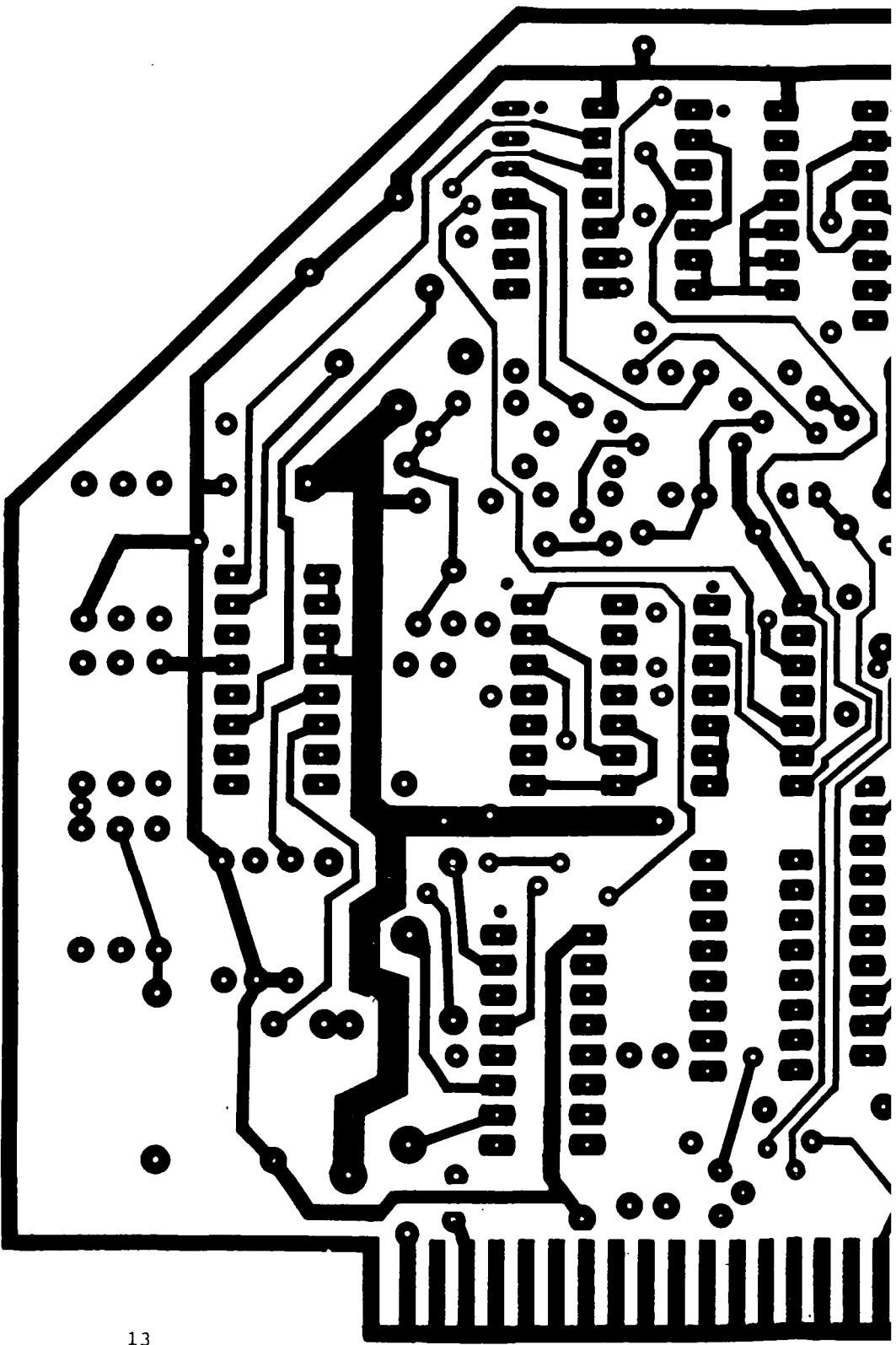
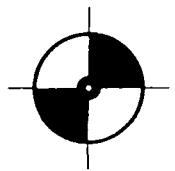


Figure 3.8 PC Layout Top



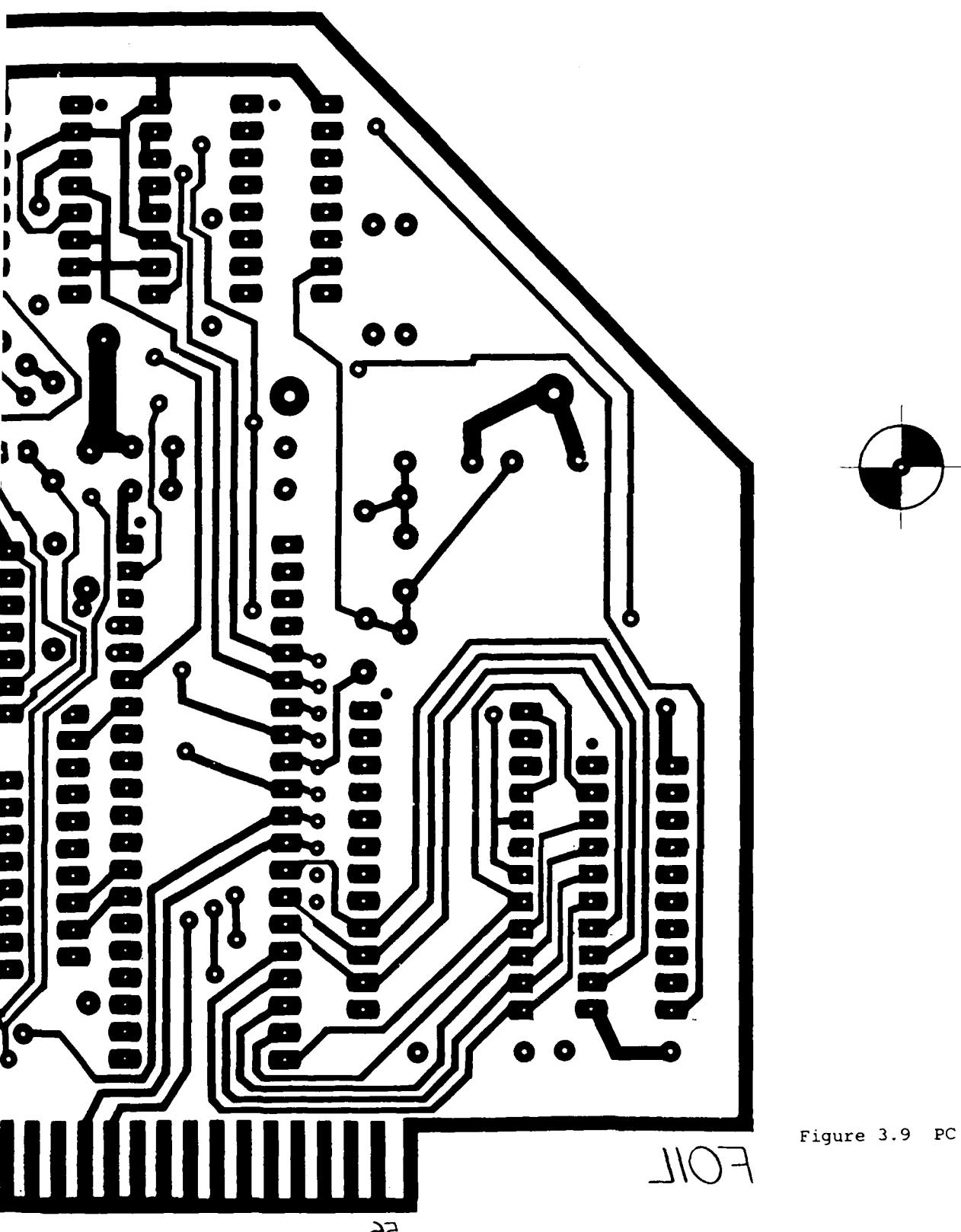


Figure 3.9 PC Layout Bottom

4.0 Software:

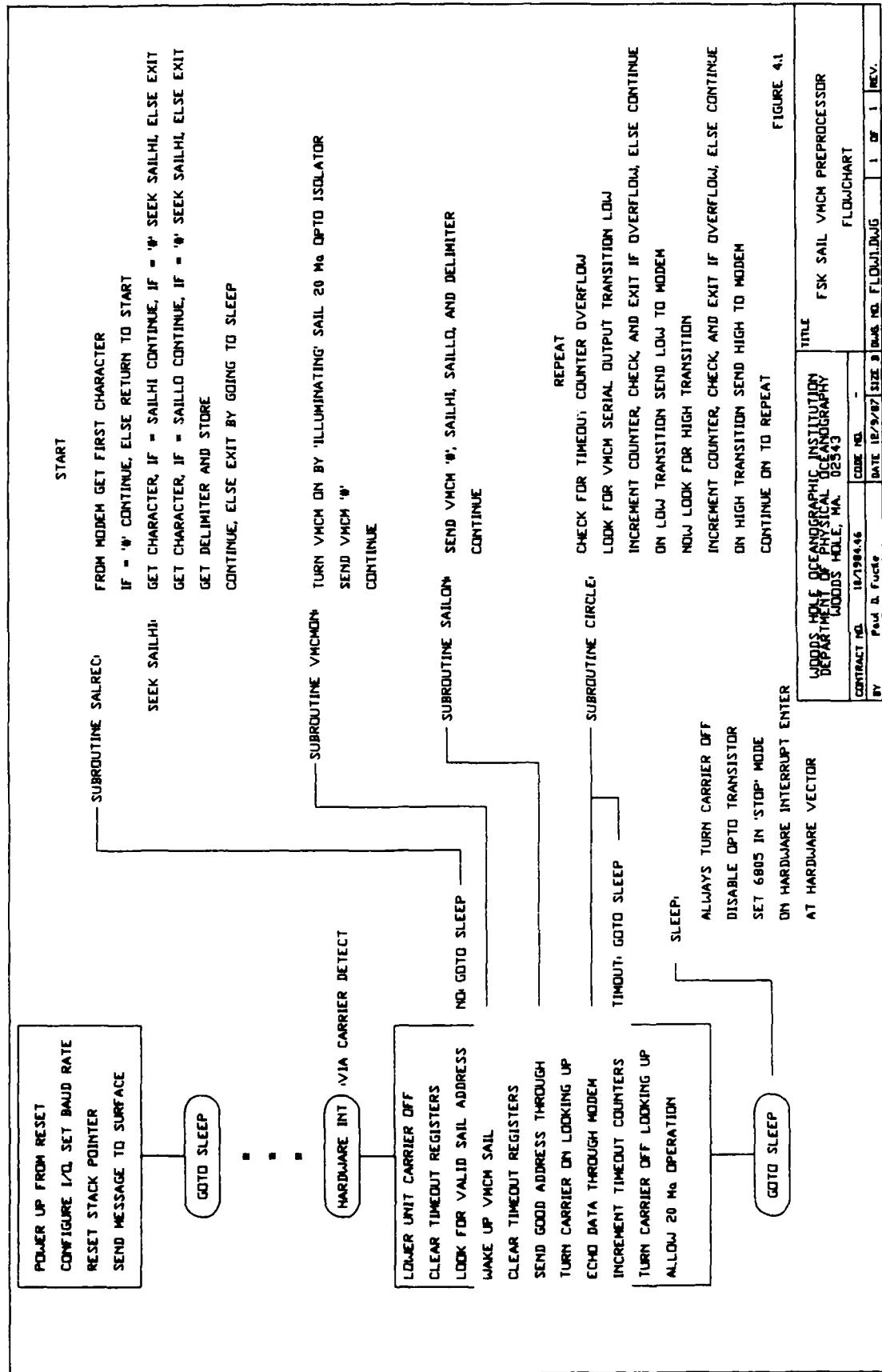
The Software for the preprocessor is best described in terms of a flowchart and an assembly listing. Before describing the flowchart, some operational considerations should be mentioned. The 146805E2 supports low power STOP and WAIT commands. These commands allow the uClock to be stopped or removed from the uP architecture respectively. To simplify hardware, a software UART is being used for reception and transmission of 300 Baud data. The program must have features that prevent either the uP or VMCM from staying on in the event of a communications failure. The modem default must always be in the receive mode. Diagnostics should be available for other program development.

The flowchart is shown in Figure 4.1. On power up the two I/O ports data direction registers are set, Baud rate values are placed in RAM, the stack pointer is reset, and a "*" is sent via FSK out the modem indicating a good power up. After this the 146805E2 enters its lowest power mode by shutting off the carrier and the clock. On the detection of an FSK carrier a hardware interrupt occurs. The clock starts and the program vectors off to ROM location 1840H to start subroutine SALREC to qualify a valid SAIL address. If a different address is received or if a carrier drop is detected momentarily, then the 146805E2 returns to sleep.

Two timing registers are used to prevent the processor from staying on in the event of a modem or VMCM glitch. The subroutine MGET increments a counter while waiting for the first incoming character, otherwise the software UART would remain cycling continuously looking for the start bit. If a valid address occurs, then the carrier is turned on looking up to establish a good carrier in the line. The address is then regenerated along with the delimiter to the VMCM. The VMCM will reply with a string of data followed by a carriage return/line feed.

The transfer of data from the VMCM to the modem is performed by following the transitions at the SDO of the VMCM. The VMCM UART must see the data it transmits, so the transitions are sent to the VMCM SDI. The subroutine CIRCLE performs this function. While this routine is CIRCLing, a counter register is being incremented. The maximum timeout is in the order of 600 mS. This is intended to prevent glitches in the VMCM data stream from hanging up the preprocessor. After the data transfer and clock timeout, the preprocessor is ready to enter a sleeping mode. An ETX (03H) is sent via FSK out the modem, the carrier is turned off looking up, and the NPN transistor in parallel with the SAIL 20 ma optoisolator is placed in a high impedance state. The STOP command is given and the preprocessor enters its low power mode.

The utilities used in this program are a subset of the ONSET 6805 monitor. These utilities are copyright protected and are used with the permission of Onset Computer Corporation. This includes the software UART, string handlers, and memory value handlers. The only utilities used in the FSK portion of the program are the UART GET and SEND routines. These routines have



also been modified and also appear as MGET and MSEND.

A change in the hardware reset vector will cause the program to start in the monitor mode for diagnostics. The serial communications for the monitor are handled through the communications port PB7 and PB6. The monitor allows for memory location changes, data dumps, and execution of programs from RAM or ROM.

The assembly listing is given in Appendix A.

5.0 Installation and Tuning Procedures

The modem on the preprocessor requires tuning before installation. The equipment required includes:

- A) Dual Power Supply
- B) Frequency Counter
- C) Storage Oscilloscope
- D) FSK Deck Box
- E) Decade Resistance Box
- F) Terminal, 300 BAUD
- G) Digital Voltmeter
- H) Signal Generator, 1700 Hz.

Prior to powering up, a digital voltmeter set in the 200 mV range should be placed across the 2.7 Ohm sense resistor to monitor board current. The board should not exceed 3.7 mA (10 mV). Nominal current with the microprocessor installed and the board in the STOP mode is 2 mA (5.4 mV) and 10 mA (27 mV) when active.

Remove the 146805E2 microprocessor prior to tuning. Using a logic clip bring pin 8, IC7 high through a 10K 1/4W resistor to V+. This brings XMIT bar high.

5.1 Set Power Supply to +5.00 Volts and +2.90 Volts

5.2 Apply 5 Volts at V+ (pin 5) and GND (pin 1) of the Board.

5.3 Using a 16 Pin IC Clip on IC9 (4046), ground pin 9.

5.4 Install Decade Resistance Box in place of R54 (GND and Pin 12, IC9). Set at approximately 400K.

5.5 Place input to Frequency Counter at pin 3, IC9.

5.6 Adjust Decade Box for frequency count of 500 Hz +/- 10 Hz. Let this run for 5 minutes to verify stability.

5.7 Install 1% resistor with Decade Box value in R54 position. (Note 2).

5.8 Measure frequency.

5.9 Power down, disconnect GND from IC 9 pin 9.

5.10 Install Decade Resistance Box in place of R55 (GND and pin 11, IC9).

5.11 Power up, and apply +2.90 Volts to IC9, pin 9. Adjust Decade Resistance Box for a frequency of 1700 Hz +/- 10 Hz at pin 3, IC9.

5.12 Install 1% resistor with Decade Box value in R55 position. (Note 1).

5.13 Measure frequency.

5.14 Procedure for testing FSK serial data and tuning amplifiers follows.

5.15 Connect the signal generator to pins 33 (signal) and 35 (GND) of the modem board. Set the generator to 1700 Hz with an output voltage of 200 mV p-p.

5.16 Power up board.

5.17 Using the decade resistor box, select R37 for a symmetrical output at IC5, pin 10 (LM 346).

5.18 Install 1% resistor in R37 position. (Note 3).

5.19 Connect FSK Deck Box in place of the signal generator. Type a capital "U" on the terminal and verify a 5 Volt square wave is present at IC5, pin 10.

5.20 Set positive supply at 5.5 Volts.

5.21 With the storage oscilloscope, monitor IC5, pin 7. Send a "U" on the terminal and adjust R43 for a rising edge on the carrier detect. Continue to adjust R43 until carrier detect fails and set at midrange.

5.22 With the storage oscilloscope, monitor IC5, pin 1. Send a "U" on the terminal and adjust R44 for a square wave output on the data line. Continue to adjust R44 until data fails and set to midrange.

5.23 Refer to Figure 5.1 for the relationships between carrier and data.

5.24 Test modem operation over input voltage range of 4.9 to 6.3 Volts. Trim R44 (data) for optimum response over this range.

Note: The limiting factor is the 4046 PLL which is not rated for operation below 5.0 Volts.

5.25 Insert the microprocessor on the Modem board and install in a modified VMCM using an extender card.

5.26 Turn on power. The Modem should send a "*" to the terminal via the FSK port.

5.27 Connect the DVM accross the 2.7 Ohm sense resistor. Send the instrument address followed by the delimiter "R". The instrument should respond with its data buffer. The voltage across the 2.7 Ohm resistor is an indication of the board current. Verify that it returns to the prior quiescent value after sending the data and timing out (around 5 seconds). Note: The instrument address and "R" delimiter must be entered within a 2 second period or the program will time out.

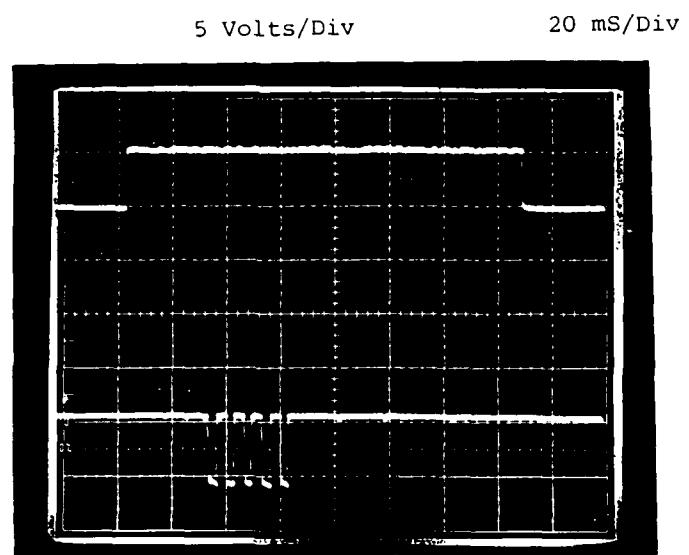


Figure 5.1
Carrier Detect and Data Signals

6.0 Parts List and Component Placement

Description	Quantity	Placement
RESISTORS		
10 Ohm 5% 1/4W	10	R10, R12 - R20
4.7K 5% 1/4W	1	R7
10K 5% 1/4W	3	R22, R23, R24 (option)
10M 5% 1/4W	2	R34, R6
1M 5% 1/4W	2	R26, R31
5.1K 1% 1/8W	2	R27, R28
3.3K 5% 1/4W	1	R29
51 Ohm 5% 1/4W	2	R35, R30
33K 5% 1/4W	1	R38
499K 1% 1/4W	3	R32, R33, R36
825K 1% 1/4W	1	R53
4.7M 5% 1/4W	1	R5
1.5M 5% 1/4W	2	R48, R50
562K 5% 1/4W	1	R49
7.5M 5% 1/4W	1	R45
200K 5% 1/4W	1	R42
470K 5% 1/4W	1	R41
6.8M 5% 1/4W	1	R40
270K 5% 1/4W	1	R51
562K 1% 1/8W	1	R52
820K 1% 1/8W	1	R39
1M 1% 1/8W	1	R47
100K 1% 1/8W	1	R46
SELECT 1% 1/8W	3	R37, R54, R55
2.7 Ohm 5% 1/4W	1	Rsense
10 PIN RES SIP 9-1M NETWORK	2	SIP1, SIP2
TEN TURN TRIMPOT 200K	2	R43, R44
SEMICONDUCTORS		
2.4576 MHz (CRYSTEK)	1	XTAL
1N914 DIODE	3	D8, D9, D7
2N3094 TRANSISTOR	1	Q8
2N2907 TRANSISTOR	1	Q6
2N2222 TRANSISTOR	1	Q7
CAPACITORS		
22pF CM05ED 220J03 MICA	2	C1, C2
50uF @6v CDENLW50-6	1	C3, ELECTROLYTIC
0.001uF POLYCARB 10%	1	C19
0.0012uF POLYCARB 10%	1	C18

0.0022uF POLYCARB 10%	1	C21
0.022uF WHITE POLYCARB 10%	1	C17
4.7uF CERAMIC	4	C13, C14, C11, C12
1.0uF CK05 CERAMIC	1	C20
0.01uF CK05 CERAMIC	1	C15
0.022uF CK05 CERAMIC	1	C16
0.1uF CK05 CERAMIC	1	C4

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

CD4011BFX	1	U1
CD4013BE	2	U2, U6
CD40103BE	1	U3
CD4040BE	1	U4
LM346J	1	U5
CD4070BE	1	U7
MC146805E2	1	U8
CD4046BF	1	U9
27C16	1	U11
CD74HC573E	1	U12

JUMPERS

PIN 5, U8 to PIN 9, U1	1	J1
PIN 4, U8 to PIN 8, U1	1	J2
PIN 1, U7 to PIN 12, U1	1	J3
PIN 3, U7 to PIN 2, U8	1	J4
R42-R41 NODE to R15-C17 NODE	1	J5
16 PIN DIPSWITCH	1	SW1 (U10)

EG&G Serial Card Jumpers:

All IC numbers refer to EG&G VMCM Hardware Manual designations.
Use #30 Gauge Kynar or similar wire.

J35 to Pin 10, U7 R11 node
J37 to Pin 13, U4 and Pin 6, U12

Make connections to resistors.

7.0 Recommendations

During the development of this board, two software changes have been discussed. The first is to replace the simple "*" instrument on greeting with a longer stream indicating SAIL switch setting, software version, and an instrument title. The second is to place parity with the data. This would involve storing the data as it comes in from the VMCM and regenerating this stream with the addition of parity bits. The problem with this method is there is a limit on memory space, and two bytes would have to be stored in one memory location. Presently the clear reception of the ETX at the end of the stream qualifies the data.

A use for the remaining port pin PB4, would be to determine if the program is going to be operational or diagnostic on power up. With this pin low (normal condition) the program would vector to the FSK program. If the pin was tied high and the system was reset, it would enter the diagnostic mode. This would include strings that can be sent out the FSK port, and other modem tuning related operations.

A hardware reduction scheme would be to have the software generate the FSK data. This would require the data to be stored prior to transmission. Then the microprocessor could generate the FSK frequencies.

8.0 References

- 8.1 Vector Measuring Current Meter Model 630 - Hardware Manual, EG&G Incorporated, Environmental Equipment Division, Sea Link Systems, 2818 Towerview Road, Herndon, Virginia, 22071. May 1982.
- 8.2 Onset Computer Corporation, 199 Main Street, North Falmouth, Mass. 02556. (617) 563-2267.
- 8.3 Mellinger, E.C. and Bradley, A., Integrated communications in Buoy Systems, Proceedings 1983 Symposium on Buoy Technology, April 27-29, 1983.

;FILE - "VMCM5.ASM"
 ;PROGRAM FOR WHOI SAIL VMCM INTERFACE
 ;LAST ENTRY ON AUGUST 13, 1987
 ;ADDITIONAL CLEANUP ON NOV 23, 1987
 ;PAUL D. FUCILE, PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY, WHOI
 ;THIS VERSION QUALIFIES THE "R" DELIMITER AND
 ;TRANSMITS AN ETX AT THE END OF A TRANSMISSION
 ;THIS PROGRAM USES A SOFTWARE TIMEOUT, UART,
 ;AND IMPLICIT OPERATIONS
 ;MARCH 17, 1986 - ONSET MONITOR ROUTINES
 ;APPENDED FOR VMCM WORK WITH PERMISSION
 ;MONITOR COPYRIGHT - ONSET COMPUTER CORPORATION

;ESTABLISH FIRST PAGE VARIABLES

0000	ADATA	EQU	00H	
0001	BDATA	EQU	01H	
000D	CR	EQU	0DH	
000A	LF	EQU	0AH	
0008	TDATA	EQU	8	;TIMER DATA PORT
0009	TCNTRL	EQU	9	;TIMER CONTROL PORT
0010	TIMA	EQU	10H	;TEMP STORAGE FOR TIMER COUNT
0011	TIMB	EQU	TIMA+1	
0012	TTIMA	EQU	TIMB+1	
0013	TTIMB	EQU	TTIMA+1	
0014	TEMP1	EQU	TTIMB+1	;TEMPORARY DATA STORAGE
0015	TEMP2	EQU	TEMP1+1	
0016	TEMP3	EQU	TEMP2+1	
0017	TEMP4	EQU	TEMP3+1	;10H THROUGH 22H USED
0018	TEMP5	EQU	TEMP4+1	
0019	PROG1	EQU	TEMP5+1	;10 BYTE STORAGE FOR CODE
001D	PROG2	EQU	PROG1+4	;4 BYTE PROGRAM STORAGE
0021	PROG3	EQU	PROG2+4	
0023	PROG4	EQU	PROG3+2	;PROG4 USES 2 BYTES
002A	SAILHI	EQU	2AH	
002B	SAILLO	EQU	2BH	
002C	VCNTHI	EQU	2CH	
002D	VCNTLO	EQU	2DH	
002E	DLMTR	EQU	2EH	;DELIMITER AFTER VALID ADDRESS
002F	CNTRHI	EQU	2FH	
0030	TYM1	EQU	30H	
0031	TYM2	EQU	31H	
0032	TYMTST	EQU	32H	
0033	TRYTST	EQU	33H	
0034	TWYTST	EQU	34H	
	DISABLE	OPSYN	SEI	;DISABLE INTERRUPTS
	ENABLE	OPSYN	CLI	;ENABLE INTERRUPTS
	SLEEP	OPSYN	STOP	;TURN PROCESSOR OFF

1800	ORG	1800H	: START OF VMCM PROGRAM
1800 CD18E3	JSR	CONFIG	; CONFIGURE I/O
1803 CD18DA	JSR	BDSET	; SET BAUD RATE TO 300
1806 CD18F0	JSR	READ	; READ SAIL ADDRESS SWITCHES
1809 9C	RSP		; RESET STACK POINTER
180A A62A	LDA	#'*'	; SAYS HELLO TO SURFACE
180C CD196F	JSR	MSEND	
180F 9A	ENABLE		
1810 8E	SLEEP		
1840	HARD:	ORG	1840H ; HARDWARE INT ROUTINE
1840 9C		RSP	
1841 1401		BSET	2,1 ; MAKE SURE MODEM IS LISTENING
1843 3F30	CLR	TYM1	
1845 3F31	CLR	TYM2	
1847 CD1926	SALREC:	JSR	MGET ; LOOK FOR VALID SAIL
184A A123		CMP	#'*'
184C 26F9		BNE	SALREC
184E CD1926	SAL2:	JSR	MGET ; LOOK FOR SAILHI
1851 B12A		CMP	SAILHI
1853 2707		BEQ	SAL3
1855 A123		CMP	#'*'
1857 26EE		BNE	SALREC
1859 CC184E		JMP	SAL2
185C CD1926	SAL3:	JSR	MGET ; LOOK FOR SAILLO
185F B12B		CMP	SAILLO
1861 2707		BEQ	SAL4
1863 A123		CMP	#'*'
1865 26E0		BNE	SALREC
1867 CC184E		JMP	SAL2
186A CD1926	SAL4:	JSR	MGET ; GET VMCM DELIMITER (R,D...)
186D B72E		STA	DLMTR ; STORE IT AWAY
186F A152		CMP	#'R' ; QUALIFY 'R' IMPLICITLY
1871 2707		BEQ	SAL5
1873 A123		CMP	#'*'
1875 26D0		BNE	SALREC
1877 CC184E		JMP	SAL2
187A CD190B	SAL5:	JSR	VMCMON ; TURN VMCM ON
187D 1501		BCLR	2,1 ; TURN CARRIER ON LOOKING UP
187F 3F32	CLR	TYMTST	; TWO TRY REGISTER
1881 3F34	CLR	TWYTST	
1883 3F33	CLR	TRYTST	
1885 CD1911	SON:	JSR	SAILON ; SEND GOOD SAIL ADDRESS THROUGH
1888			
1888 1C01	BSET	6,1	; SENDS DATA TO SURFACE
188A 3F30	CLR	TYM1	

188C 3F31	CLR	TYM2	
188E 3C30	CIRCLE: INC	TYM1	
1890 B630	LDA	TYM1	
1892 A1FF	CMP	#0FFH	
1894 2608	BNE	Q3	
1896 3C31	INC	TYM2	
1898 B631	LDA	TYM2	
189A A140	CMP	#40H	
189C 271F	BEQ	QUIT	
189E 0F01ED	Q3: BRCLR	7,1,CIRCLE	
18A1 1D01	BCLR	6,1	
18A3 1301	BCLR	1,1	
18A5 0E01FD	CIR2: BRSET	7,1,CIR2	
18A8 1C01	BSET	6,1	
18AA 1201	BSET	1,1	
18AC 3F30	CLR	TYM1	
18AE 3F31	CLR	TYM2	
18B0 3C32	INC	TYMTST	
18B2 A63C	LDA	#60 ;60 DECIMAL TRANSITIONS QUALIFY	
18B4 B132	CMP	TYMTST ;AS A RESPONSE	
18B6 2602	BNE	WIT7	
18B8 3C33	INC	TRYTST	
18BA CC188E	WIT7: JMP	CIRCLE ;WAIT FOR NEXT RS-232 TRANSITION	
18BD 3C34	QUIT: INC	TWYTST	
18BF B634	LDA	TWYTST	
18C1 A104	CMP	#04H ;CHANGED FROM TWO TO FOUR	
18C3 2709	BEQ	QUIT5	
18C5 A600	LDA	#00H ;60 DECIMAL TRANSITIONS QUALIFY	
18C7 B133	CMP	TRYTST ;AS A RESPONSE	
18C9 26F2	BNE	QUIT	
18CB CC1885	JMP	SON	
18CE A603	QUIT5: LDA	#03H ;SEND ETX BEFORE SHUTTING DOWN	
18D0 CD196F	JSR	MSEND ;JUNE 10 ADDITION	
18D3 1401	QUIT6: BSET	2,1	
18D5 2EFC	BIL	QUIT6 ;JUNE 19 ADDITION	
18D7 1D01	BCLR	6,1 ;ALLOW 20 mA SAIL AFTER TIMEOUT	
18D9 8E	SLEEP		
;VMCM SUBROUTINES ARE CONTAINED HERE			
18DA A600	BDSET: LDA	#00H	;SET BAUD RATE FOR 300
18DC B710	STA	TIMA	;AT 2.4576 MHZ
18DE A6CC	LDA	#0CCH	
18E0 B711	STA	TIMB	
18E2 81	RTS		

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18E3           CONFIG:          ;SET UP PORTS
;LISTING PORT PIN FUNCTIONS
;PORT A LINES ARE SAIL ADDRESSES HIGH TO LOW IN ORDER
;PB0 - FSK SAIL MODEM SDI (TIED TO IRQ) (IN)
;PB1 - FSK SAIL MODEM SDO (OUT)
;PB2 - XMIT BAR TO MODEM (OUT)
;PB3 - FSK CARRIER DETECT (IN)
;PB4 - NO CONNECTION - PAD PROVIDED (IN)
;PB5 - SAIL ADDRESS SWITCH POWER (OUT)
;PB6 - TO CURRENT LOOP SAIL CONTROL AND SDI (OUT) (VMCM)
;PB7 - FROM CURRENT LOOP SAIL SDO (IN) (VMCM)

18E3 A666      LDA    #66H
18E5 B705      STA    5
18E7 A606      LDA    #06H    ;SET OUTPUT LINES HIGH TO START
18E9 B701      STA    1    ;EXCEPT OPTO NPN SWITCH
18EB A600      LDA    #00H
18ED B704      STA    4    ;PORT A ALL IN
18EF 81        RTS

18F0 1A01      READ:   BSET   5,1    ;READ SAIL ADDRESS SWITCHES
18F2 9D        NOP
18F3 9D        NOP
18F4 B600      LDA    ADATA
18F6 B72B      STA    SAILLO
18F8 1B01      BCLR   5,1
18FA 44        LSRA
18FB 44        LSRA
18FC 44        LSRA
18FD 44        LSRA
18FE AB30      ADD    #30H    ;MAKE ASCII EQUIVALENT
1900 B72A      STA    SAILHI
1902 A60F      LDA    #0FH    ;MASK LOW SAIL ADDRESS
1904 B42B      AND    SAILLO
1906 AB30      ADD    #30H    ;MAKE ASCII EQUIVALENT
1908 B72B      STA    SAILLO
190A 81        RTS

190B A623      VMCMON: LDA    #'#
190D CD1F29    JSR    SEND
1910 81        RTS

1911 A623      SAILON: LDA    #'#
1913 CD1F29    JSR    SEND
1916 B62A      LDA    SAILHI
1918 CD1F29    JSR    SEND
191B B62B      LDA    SAILLO
191D CD1F29    JSR    SEND
1920 B62E      LDA    DLMTR
1922 CD1F29    JSR    SEND
1925 81        RTS

1926 3F30      MGET:   CLR    TYM1    ;FSK MODEM UART RECEIVE RCUTINE
1928 3F31      CLR    TYM2    ;RAISE XMIT BAR

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192A 3C30	MGET1:	INC	TYM1	;WAIT FOR START BIT AND TIMEOUT
192C B630		LDA	TYM1	
192E A1FF		CMP	#0FFH	
1930 2608		BNE	MGETX	
1932 3C31		INC	TYM2	
1934 B631		LDA	TYM2	
1936 A1FF		CMP	#0FFH	
1938 272E		BEQ	QUIT2	;IF TIMEOUT GOTO SLEEP
193A 0001ED	MGETX:	BRSET	0,1,MGET1	;WAITING FOR START BIT
193D BE10		LDX	TIMA	;WAIT 1/2 BIT CELL
193F B611		LDA	TIMB	
1941 57		ASRX		
1942 46		RORA		;DIVIDE BY 2
1943 A005		SUB	#5	;TIMING COMPENSATION
1945 2501		BCS	MGET01	
1947 5C		INCX		
1948 4C	MGET01:	INCA		
1949 4A	MGET02:	DECA		
194A 9D		NOP		
194B 26FC		BNE	MGET02	
194D 5A		DECX		
194E 26F9		BNE	MGET02	
1950 AE80		LDX	#80H	;BIT IN D7 IS FLAG
1952 CD1F55	MGET3:	JSR	TIMIN3	;1 BIT CELL WAIT
1955 54		LSRX		;MOVE OVER FOR NEXT BIT
1956 250B		BCS	MGET4	
1958 9D		NOP		
1959 9F		TXA		
195A 010102		BRCLR	0,1,MGET2	;ADD NOTHING IF CLEAR
195D AB80		ADD	#80H	;PUT IN BIT IF NOT
195F 97	MGET2:	TAX		
1960 9D		NOP		
1961 20EF		BRA	MGET3	;QUIT WHEN ALL 7 DONE
1963 CD1F4D	MGET4:	JSR	TIMIN1	;WAIT ONE MORE CELL
1966 9F		TXA		
1967 81	MGET6:	RTS		
1968 1401	QUIT2:	BSET	2,1	
196A 2EFC		BIL	QUIT2	;IF TIMEOUT OCCURS, THEN
196C 1D01		BCLR	6,1	
196E 8E		SLEEP		;GOTO SLEEP
196F	MSEND:	;FSK MODEM UART TRANSMIT ROUTINE		
196F B715		STA	TEMP2	;SAVE CHARACTER
1971 1501		BCLR	2,1	;LOWER XMIT BAR
1973 CD1F4D		JSR	TIMIN1	;5 BIT DELAY
1976 CD1F4D		JSR	TIMIN1	

1979 CD1F4D	JSR	TIMIN1		
197C CD1F4D	JSR	TIMIN1		
197F CD1F4D	JSR	TIMIN1		
1982 B615	LDA	TEMP2		
1984 1301	BCLR	1,1	; SET START BIT	
1986 AA80	ORA	#80H	; LAST BIT FLAG	
1988 97	TAX			
1989 CD1F55	MSEND1:	JSR	TIMIN3	; WAIT FOR TIMEOUT
198C 54		LSRX		; GET NEXT BIT
198D 270A		BEQ	MSEND3	; DONE IF ACCUMULATOR
198F 2404		BCC	MSEND2	; IS ZERO
1991 1201		BSET	1,1	; SET TRANSMITTED BIT
1993 20F4		BRA	MSEND1	
1995 1301	MSEND2:	BCLR	1,1	; CLEAR TRANSMITTED BIT
1997 20F0		BRA	MSEND1	
1999 1301	MSEND3:	BCLR	1,1	
199B CD1F51		JSR	TIMIN2	; FOR STOP BIT
199E 1201		BSET	1,1	
19A0 CD1F4D		JSR	TIMIN1	; WAIT FOR STOP BIT END
19A3 B615		LDA	TEMP2	; RECOVER CHARACTER
19A5 1401		BSET	2,1	; RAISE XMIT BAR
19A7 81		RTS		
19A8 0E01FD	VGET:	BRSET	7,1, VGET	; MODIFIED GET ROUTINE
19AB BE10		LDX	TIMA	
19AD B611		LDA	TIMB	
19AF 57		ASRX		
19B0 46		RORA		
19B1 A005		SUB	#5	
19B3 2501		BCS	VGX1	
19B5 5C		INCX		
19B6 4C	VGX1:	INCA		
19B7 4A	VGX2:	DECA		
19B8 9D		NOP		
19B9 26FC		BNE	VGX2	
19BB 5A		DECX		
19BC 26F9		BNE	VGX2	
19BE AE80		LDX	#80H	
19C0 CD1F55	VG3:	JSR	TIMIN3	
19C3 54		LSRX		
19C4 250B		BCS	VG4	
19C6 9D		NOP		
19C7 9F		TXA		
19C8 0F0102		BRCLR	7,1, VG2	
19CB AB80		ADD	#80H	
19CD 97	VG2:	TAX		
19CE 9D		NOP		
19CF 20EF		BRA	VG3	
19D1 CD1F4D	VG4:	JSR	TIMIN1	
19D4 9F		TXA		
19D5 81	VG6:	RTS		; MODIFIED FOR LOWER CASE CHARS

19D6 0E01FD	EGET:	BRSET	7,1,EGET	; MODIFIED GET ROUTINE ECHOES
19D9 BE10		LDX	TIMA	; CHARACTERS IMMEDIATELY
19DB B611		LDA	TIMB	
19DD 57		ASRX		
19DE 46		RORA		
19DF 46		RORA		
19E0 46		RORA		
19E1 A005		SUB	#5	
19E3 2501		BCS	EGX1	
19E5 5C		INCX		
19E6 4C	EGX1:	INCA		
19E7 4A	EGX2:	DECA		
19E8 9D		NOP		
19E9 26FC		BNE	EGX2	
19EB 5A		DECX		
19EC 26F9		BNE	EGX2	
19EE 1D01		BCLR	6,1	; ADDED STATEMENT
19F0 AE80		LDX	#80H	
19F2 CD1F55	EG3:	JSR	TIMIN3	
19F5 54		LSRX		
19F6 2512		BCS	EG4	
19F8 9D		NOP		
19F9 9F		TXA		
19FA 0F0107		BRCLR	7,1,EG2	; ADDED STATEMENTS
19FD AB80		ADD	#80H	
19FF 1D01		BCLR	6,1	
1A01 CC1A06		JMP	EG9	
1A04 1C01	EG2:	BSET	6,1	
1A06 97	EG9:	TAX		
1A07 9D		NOP		
1A08 20E8		BRA	EG3	
1AOA 1C01	EG4:	BSET	6,1	
1AOC CD1F4D		JSR	TIMIN1	
1AOF 1D01		BCLR	6,1	; ATTEMPT TO ADD STOP BIT
1A11 9F		TXA		; MODIFIED FOR LOWER CASE CHARS
1A12 81	EG6:	RTS		

1D00 ORG 1D00H ; START OF MONITOR ROM

; MONITOR OPERATIONS
; THIS MONITOR DETERMINES BAUD RATE BY TIMING A
; CARRIAGE RETURN ON A RESET. THE OPERATORS ARE:
; D - DISPLAY 16 MEMORY LOCATIONS FROM STARTING
; ADDRESS FROM XXXX
; S - SUBSTITUTE MEMORY LOCATION (A %CR% DOES
; NOT ALTER MEMORY)
; G - GO, EXECUTE A PROGRAM RESIDING AT XXXX
; TO EXIT AN OPERATOR, ENTER A DECIMAL POINT "." OR RESET
; SET UP PORTS - ALWAYS COPY SUBROUTINE 'CONFIG' SETUP

1D00 A666 START: LDA #66H ; SET DATA DIRECTION OF PORT B

1D02 B705	STA	5	; TO 01100110 1 = OUTPUT
1D04 A646	LDA	#46H	; SET OUTPUT LINES HIGH TO START
1D06 B701	STA	1	; AND XMIT BAR ALSO
1D08 A600	LDA	#00H	; SET DDR OF PORT A TO ALL IN
1D0A B704	STA	4	
	;	JSR	BDSET ;FOR 300 BAUD - COMMENTED OUT
1DOC CD1F86		JSR	RATSET ;AUTO BAUD SETTING ROUTINE
1DOF AE1D	LDX	#HIGH SIGNON	
1D11 A619	LDA	#LOW SIGNON	
1D13 CD1EOA	JSR	SNDSTG	
1D16 CC1D32	JMP	MONITR	
1D19 2A564D43	SIGNON: DB	'*VMCM SAIL PREPROCESSOR*\$'	
1D32 9C	MONITR: RSP		;RESET STACK
1D33 CD1DF5	JSR	CRLF	;EACH NEW COMMAND STARTS WITH
1D36 A621	LDA	#'!'	; (RET), '!'
1D38 CD1F29	JSR	SEND	
1D3B CD1EFB	SIGN10: JSR	GET	;GO THROUGH LIST
1D3E A144	DOTD: CMP	#'D'	
1D40 2603	BNE	DOTG	
1D42 CC1D53	JMP	DISP	
1D45 A147	DOTG: CMP	#'G'	
1D47 2603	BNE	DOTS	
1D49 CC1DA3	JMP	GOTO	
1D4C A153	DOTS: CMP	#'S'	
1D4E 26EB	BNE	SIGN10	
1D50 CC1DAF	JMP	SUBST	
1D53 CD1DE0	DISP: JSR	PREP	;ECHO COMMAND, GET ADDRESS
1D56 CD1E6A	DISPO: JSR	SNDAD	;SHOW ADDRESS FIRST
1D59 CD1DEA	JSR	SND2SP	
1D5C A610	LDA	#16	;SET UP LOOP COUNTER
1D5E B717	STA	TEMP4	;USE TEMP4
1D60 CD1E58	JSR	SAVAD	
1D63 CD1E4D	DISP1: JSR	GETM	
1D66 CD1E75	JSR	SNDBY	
1D69 CD1DEF	JSR	SNDSP	
1D6C CL1E35	JSR	INCAD	
1D6F 3A17	DEC	TEMP4	;LOOP TILL BYTES SHOWN
1D71 26F0	BNE	DISP1	
1D73 CD1DEA	JSR	SND2SP	;ADD 2 SPACES
1D76 CD1E61	JSR	RECAD	;RECOVER ADDRESS FROM PROG4
1D79 A610	LDA	#16	
1D7B B717	STA	TEMP4	;RESET COUNTER
1D7D CD1E4D	DISP3: JSR	GETM	;GET BYTE AGAIN
1D80 A120	CMP	#20H	;SHOW THEM AS ASCII CHARACTERS
1D82 2402	BCC	DISP2	;UNLESS CONTROL
1D84 A62E	LDA	#'.'	;SHOW THOSE AS '.'
1D86 A17F	DISP2: CMP	#7FH	
1D88 2502	BCS	DISP4	

1D8A A62E		LDA	#'.'	
1D8C CD1F29	DISP4:	JSR	SEND	
1D8F CD1E35		JSR	INCAD	
1D92 3A17		DEC	TEMP4	;DO TILL DONE
1D94 26E7		BNE	DISP3	
1D96 CD1DF5		JSR	CRLF	
1D99 CD1EFB		JSR	GET	;ESCAPE ON INCOMING '..'
1D9C A12E		CMP	#'.'	
1D9E 26B6		BNE	DISPO	
1DA0 CC1D32		JMP	MONITR	

1DA3 CD1DE0	GOTO:	JSR	PREP	;ECHO COMMAND, GET ADDRESS
1DA6 CD1E6A		JSR	SNDAD	;SHOW ADDRESS FIRST
1DA9 CD1DF5		JSR	CRLF	;GO AFTER CR
1DAC CD1E45		JSR	GOMEM	

1DAF CD1DE0	SUBST:	JSR	PREP	;ECHO COMMAND, GET ADDRESS
1DB2 CD1E6A	SUBST1:	JSR	SNDAD	;SHOW ADDRESS FIRST
1DB5 CD1DEA		JSR	SND2SP	;THEN 2 SPACES
1DB8 CD1E4D		JSR	GETM	;GET BYTE
1DBB CD1E58		JSR	SAVAD	;SAVE PROG1 ADDR IN PROG4 ADDR
1DBE B71B		STA	PROG1+2	;FOR DEFAULT START OF GETAD1
1DC0 CD1E75		JSR	SNDBY	;SHOW IT
1DC3 CD1DEA		JSR	SND2SP	;ADD 2 SPACES
1DC6 CD1E96		JSR	GETAD1	;GET NEW VALUE
1DC9 B61B		LDA	PROG1+2	;GET DATA
1DCB CD1E61		JSR	RECAD	;BRING BACK ADDRESS
1DCE CD1E49		JSR	PUTM	;INSTALL NEW BYTE
1DD1 C11DF5		JSR	CRLF	
1DD4 CD1E35		JSR	INCAD	
1DD7 20D9		BRA	SUBST1	

;*****MISC GENERAL SUBROUTINES*****

1DD9 CD1F29	ECHO:	JSR	SEND	;ECHO INCOMING CHARACTER
1DDC CD1DF5		JSR	CRLF	
1DDF 81		RTS		

1DE0 CD1DD9	PREP:	JSR	ECHO	
1DE3 CD1E92		JSR	GETAD	;GET ADDRESS TO PROG1+1
1DE6 CD1DF5		JSR	CRLF	;& PROG+2
1DE9 81		RTS		

1DEA A620	SND2SP:	LDA	#' '	
1DEC CD1F29		JSR	SEND	
1DEF A620	SNDSP:	LDA	#' '	
1DF1 CD1F29		JSR	SEND	
1DF4 81		RTS		

1DF5 A60D	CRLF:	LDA	#0DH	
1DF7 CD1F29		JSR	SEND	

1DFA A60A	LDA	#0AH	
1DFC CD1F29	JSR	SEND	
1DFF AE64	LDX	#100	
1E01 A6A7	CRLF1: LDA	#167	;ABOUT A 10 MS DELAY
1E03 4A	CRLF2: DECA		;INNER LOOP IS 1.001 MS
1E04 26FD	BNE	CRLF2	
1E06 5A	DECX		
1E07 26F8	BNE	CRLF1	
1E09 81	RTS		
;SNDSTG SENDS STRING LOCATED AT XA TILL \$ IS FOUND			
1EOA B71F	SNDSTG: STA	PROG2+2	
1EOC BF1E	STX	PROG2+1	
1EOE A6C6	SNDST0: LDA	#0C6H	;PUT LOAD INSTRUCTION IN PROG2
1E10 B71D	STA	PROG2	
1E12 A681	LDA	#81H	;PUT RETURN INSTRUCTION IN TOC
1E14 B720	STA	PROG2+3	
1E16 BD1D	SNDST1: JSR	PROG2	;GET BYTE
1E18 3C1F	INC	PROG2+2	;INCREMENT POINTER
1E1A 2602	BNE	SNDST4	;GET NEXT IF NO CARRY
1E1C 3C1E	INC	PROG2+1	;INC REST OF POINTER IF CARRY
1E1E A124	SNDST4: CMP	#\$'	
1E20 2601	BNE	SNDST2	
1E22 81	RTS		
1E23 A10A	SNDST2: CMP	#0AH	;SKIP LINE FEED
1E25 27EF	BEQ	SNDST1	
1E27 A10D	CMP	#0DH	;DO CR WITH SUBROUTINE CRLF
1E29 2605	BNE	SNDST3	
1E2B CD1DF5	JSR	CRLF	
1E2E 20E6	BRA	SNDST1	
1E30 CD1F29	SNDST3: JSR	SEND	
1E33 20E1	BRA	SNDST1	
1E35			
1E35 3C1B	INCAD: INC	PROG1+2	;INCREMENT ADDRESS POINTER
1E37 2602	BNE	INCAD1	
1E39 3C1A	INC	PROG1+1	
1E3B 81	INCAD1: RTS		
1E3C 3D1B	DECAD: TST	PROG1+2	
1E3E 2602	BNE	DECAD1	
1E40 3A1A	DEC	PROG1+1	
1E42 3A1B	DECAD1: DEC	PROG1+2	;DECREMENT ADDRESS POINTER
1E44 81	RTS		
1E45 AECC	GOMEM: LDX	#0CCH	;EXTENDED JMP
1E47 2006	BRA	MEM	
1E49 AEC7	PUTM: LDX	#0C7H	;PREP FOR MOV M,A INSTRUCTION
1E4B 2002	BRA	MEM	
1E4D AEC6	GETM: LDX	#0C6H	;PUT LOAD INSTRUCTION IN PROG1
1E4F BF19	MEM: STX	PROG1	

1E51 AE81	LDX	#81H ;PUT RETURN INSTRUCTION IN TOO
1E53 BF1C	STX	PROG1+3
1E55 BD19	JSR	PROG1 ;AND PROG1+2
1E57 81	RTS	

1E58 BE1A	SAVAD:	LDX PROG1+1
1E5A BF23		STX PROG4
1E5C BE1B		LDX PROG1+2
1E5E BF24		STX PROG4+1
1E60 81		RTS

1E61 BE23	RECAD:	LDX PROG4
1E63 BF1A		STX PROG1+1
1E65 BE24		LDX PROG4+1
1E67 BF1B		STX PROG1+2
1E69 81		RTS

;SNDAD SENDS ADDRESS IN PROG1+1 AND PROG1+2
;SNDBY SENDS BYTE IN A
;SNDNIB SENDS NIBBLE IN A

1E6A B61A	SNDAD:	LDA PROG1+1
1E6C CD1E75		JSR SNDBY
1E6F B61B		LDA PROG1+2
1E71 CD1E75		JSR SNDBY
1E74 81		RTS

1E75 B716	SNDBY:	STA TEMP3 ;KEEP COPY IN TEMP3
1E77 44		LSRA
1E78 44		LSRA
1E79 44		LSRA
1E7A 44		LSRA
1E7B CD1E84		JSR SNDNIB
1E7E B616		LDA TEMP3
1E80 CD1E84		JSR SNDNIB
1E83 81		RTS

1E84 A40F	SNDNIB:	AND #0FH ;GET 0-9 FIRST
1E86 AB30		ADD #'0'
1E88 A13A		CMP #'9'+1
1E8A 2502		BCS SNDNII1 ;NOW LETTERS
1E8C AB07		ADD #'A'-'9'-1
1E8E CD1F29	SNDNII1:	JSR SEND
1E91 81		RTS

;THIS SUBROUTINE GETS AN ADDRESS FROM THE TERMINAL
;ADDRESS IS IN PROG1+1 AND PROG1+2 AT COMPLETION
;NUMBER ROLLS OVER SO ONLY LAST 4 DIGITS ARE ACCEPTED

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;END OF STRING SIGNALED WITH CR
;ABORT TO MONITOR START IF '.' FOUND

1E92 3F1A      GETAD:  CLR      PROG1+1 ;2- BYTE ACCUMULATOR
1E94 3F1B      CLR      PROG1+2 ;GETS DEFAULT ADDRESS OF 0
1E96 CD1EAC      GETAD1: JSR      GETNIB  ;GET NIBBLE
1E99 5D      TSTX    ;LOOK FOR FLAG
1E9A 2601      BNE      GETAD2
1E9C 81      RTS      ;QUIT WHEN ZERO FLAG FOUND
1E9D AE04      GETAD2: LDX      #4
1E9F 381B      GETAD3: LSL      PROG1+2 ;MAKE ROOM FOR NEW NIBBLE
1EA1 391A      ROL      PROG1+1
1EA3 5A      DECX    ;BY MOVING OVER 4 BITS
1EA4 26F9      BNE      GETAD3
1EA6 BB1B      ADD      PROG1+2 ;ADD IN NEWCOMER
1EA8 B71B      STA      PROG1+2
1EAA 20EA      BRA      GETAD1

1EAC CD1EFB      GETNIB: JSR      GET      ;GET INCOMING CHARACTER
1EAF 97      TAX      ;HIDE IT IN X
1EB0 A10D      CMP      #0DH  ;LOOK FOR CARRIAGE RETURN
1EB2 272A      BEQ      GETN1
1EB4 A12E      CMP      #'.' 
1EB6 260B      BNE      GETN2
1EB8 C6020B      LDA      020BH
1EBB A47F      AND      #7FH ;CLEAR CLOCK SET BIT
1EBD C7020B      STA      020BH ;IN CASE OF EXIT FROM CKSET
1EC0 CC1D32      JMP      MONITR
1EC3 A030      GETN2: SUB      #'0' ;LOOK FOR NUMBERS FIRST
1EC5 25E5      BCS      GETNIB
1EC7 A10A      CMP      #10   ;DONE IF 0-9
1EC9 2508      BCS      GETN3
1ECB A007      SUB      #'A'-'9'-1 ;NOW LOOK FOR LETTERS
1ECD 25DD      BCS      GETNIB ;TRY AGAIN IF NOT A-F
1ECF A110      CMP      #16
1ED1 24D9      BCC      GETNIB
1ED3 B716      GETN3: STA      TEMP3
1ED5 9F      TXA      ;MOVE NUMBER BACK
1ED6 CD1F29      JSR      SEND
1ED9 B616      LDA      TEMP3
1EDB AEFF      LDX      #0FFH ;CLEAR RETURN FLAG
1EDD 81      RTS

1EDE 5F      GETN1: CLRX    ;RETURN FLAG
1EDF 81      RTS

1EE0 CD1EEF      GETHX:  JSR      GETHX1 ;GET BYTE FROM TWO
1EE3 48      ASLA    ;INCOMING CHARACTERS
1EE4 48      ASLA
1EE5 48      ASLA
1EE6 48      ASLA
1EE7 B718      STA      TEMP5
1EE9 CD1EEF      JSR      GETHX1
1EEC BB18      ADD      TEMP5

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1EEE 81	RTS	
1EEF CD1EFB	GETHX1: JSR	GET ;GET HEX NUMBER FROM UART
1EF2 A030	SUB	#'0' ;BYTE COMING IN IN ASCII
1EF4 A10A	CMP	#10
1EF6 2502	BCS	GETHX2
1EF8 A007	SUB	#'A'-'9'-1
1EFA 81	GETHX2: RTS	
;*****UART SUBROUTINES*****		
;ENTER OR EXIT WITH BYTE TO BE SENT IN ACCUMULATOR		
;SENDS 7 BITS WITH NO PARITY		
;RECEIVES ONLY 7 BITS		
;WORKS WITH RATES 50 TO 9600 BAUD		
;GET BRINGS CHARACTER IN FROM UART		
;SEND SENDS CHARACTER OUT UART		
;RATSET SETS UART RATE		
1EFB 0E01FD	GET: BRSET	7,1,GET ;WAIT FOR START BIT
1EFE BE10	LDX	TIME ;WAIT 1/2 BIT CELL
1FO0 B611	LDA	TIMB
1FO2 57	ASRX	
1FO3 46	RORA	;DIVIDE BY 2
1FO4 A005	SUB	#5 ;TIMING COMPENSATION
1FO6 2501	BCS	GET01
1FO8 5C	INCX	
1FO9 4C	GET01: INCA	
1FOA 4A	GET02: DECA	
1FOB 9D	NOP	
1FOC 26FC	BNE	GET02
1FOE 5A	DECX	
1FOF 26F9	BNE	GET02
1F11 AE80	LDX	#80H ;BIT IN D7 IS FLAG
1F13 CD1F55	GET3: JSR	TIME3 ;1 BIT CELL WAIT
1F16 54	LSRX	;MOVE OVER FOR NEXT BIT
1F17 250B	BCS	GET4
1F19 9D	NOP	
1F1A 9F	TXA	
1F1B 0F0102	BRCLR	7,1,GET2 ;ADD NOTHING IF CLEAR
1F1E AB80	ADD	#80H ;PUT IN BIT IF NOT
1F20 97	GET2: TAX	
1F21 9D	NOP	
1F22 20EF	BRA	GET3 ;QUIT WHEN ALL 7 DONE
1F24 CD1F4D	GET4: JSR	TIME1 ;WAIT ONE MORE CELL
1F27 9F	TXA	
1F28 81	GET6: RTS	

1F29 B715	SEND:	STA	TEMP2	;SAVE CHARACTER
1F2B 1D01		BCLR	6,1	;SET START BIT
1F2D AA80		ORA	#80H	;LAST BIT FLAG
1F2F 97		TAX		
1F30 CD1F55	SEND1:	JSR	TIMIN3	;WAIT FOR TIMEOUT
1F33 54		LSRX		;GET NEXT BIT
1F34 270A		BEQ	SEND3	;DONE IF ACCUMULATOR
1F36 2404		BCC	SEND2	;IS ZERO
1F38 1C01		BSET	6,1	;SET TRANSMITTED BIT
1F3A 20F4		BRA	SEND1	
1F3C 1D01	SEND2:	BCLR	6,1	;CLEAR TRANSMITTED BIT
1F3E 20F0		BRA	SEND1	
1F40 1D01	SEND3:	BCLR	6,1	
1F42 CD1F51		JSR	TIMIN2	;FOR STOP BIT
1F45 1C01		BSET	6,1	
1F47 CD1F4D		JSR	TIMIN1	;WAIT FOR END OF STOP BIT
1F4A B615		LDA	TEMP2	;RECOVER CHARACTER
1F4C 81		RTS		
1F4D A608	TIMIN1:	LDA	#8	;BASIC TIMING ROUTINE
1F4F 2006		BRA	TIMING	
1F51 A609	TIMIN2:	LDA	#9	
1F53 2002		BRA	TIMING	
1F55 A60A	TIMIN3:	LDA	#10	
1F57 B713	TIMING:	STA	TTIMB	
1F59 B610		LDA	TIMA	
1F5B B712		STA	TTIMA	
1F5D B611		LDA	TIMB	
1F5F B013		SUB	TTIMB	
1F61 B713		STA	TTIMB	
1F63 2502		BCS	TIMXX	
1F65 3C12	TIMXY:	INC	TTIMA	
1F67 3C13	TIMXX:	INC	TTIMB	
1F69 3A13	TIMX:	DEC	TTIMB	
1F6B 26FC		BNE	TIMX	
1F6D 3A12		DEC	TTIMA	
1F6F 26F8		BNE	TIMX	
1F71 81		RTS		
1F72 B610	TIMIN5:	LDA	TIMA	
1F74 B712		STA	TTIMA	
1F76 B611		LDA	TIMB	
1F78 A00D		SUB	#13	
1F7A B713		STA	TTIMB	
1F7C 2402		BCC	TIMX1	
1F7E 3A12		DEC	TTIMA	
1F80 3712	TIMX1:	ASR	TTIMA	
1F82 3613		ROR	TTIMB	
1F84 20DF		BRA	TIMXY	

;UART RATE SETTING ROUTINE: GOOD FOR 50 - 9600 BAUD

1F86 3F10	RATSET:	CLR	TIMA	;ZERO COUNTERS
1F88 3F11		CLR	TIMB	
1F8A 0E01FD	RATS1:	BRSET	7,1,RATS1	;WAIT FOR INCOMING
1F8D				;START BIT
1F8D 3C11	RATS2:	INC	TIMB	
1F8F 2602		BNE	RATS4	
1F91 3C10		INC	TIMA	
1F93 5C	RATS4:	INCX		; IGNORED: CORRECTS TIMING
1F94 0F01F6		BRCLR	7,1,RATS2	;WAIT FOR STOP BIT END
1F97				
1F97 3811	RATS5:	LSL	TIMB	
1F99 3910		ROL	TIMA	; IF SLOW RATE NEED NOT CORRECT
1F9B 2611		BNE	RATS7	
1F9D B611		LDA	TIMB	; CORRECT HIGHEST RATES
1F9F 97		TAX		
1FA0 A115		CMP	#21	
1FA2 2408		BCC	RATS6	
1FA4 AE11		LDX	#17	
1FA6 A10F		CMP	#15	; CORRECT 7200 & 9600 BAUD
1FA8 2402		BCC	RATS6	
1FAA AE0D		LDX	#13	
1FAC BF11	RATS6:	STX	TIMB	; STASH IT IN SAFE HIDING
1FAE 81	RATS7:	RTS		

;INTERRUPT AND RESET VECTORS.

1FF6	ORG	1FF6H	
1FF6 1B00	DB	1BH,00H	;HIGH,LOW WAIT TIMER
1FF8 1B03	DB	1BH,03H	;HIGH,LOW TIMER INT
1FFA 1840	DB	18H,40H	;HIGH,LOW HARDWARE INT
1FFC 1B09	DB	1BH,09H	;HIGH,LOW SOFTWARE INT
1FFE 1800	DB	18H,00H	;ROM START FROM RESET
0000	END		

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16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)		<p>The EG&G Vector Measuring Current Meter (VMCM) used in mooring work provides a 20 ma Serial ASCII Instrumentation Loop (SAIL) communication system. A projected application of the VMCM is to have a surface mooring communicate with a series of VMCMs via a Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) link. While an FSK modem can communicate with the VMCM, a problem exists with the general operation of the VMCM. If the VMCM is addressed to dump data, it remains on until the unit is re-addressed. If a failure in the link occurs, then the VMCM stays on in a higher power mode and the batteries will be depleted early.</p> <p>The insertion of a processing block between the modem and the VMCM provides a way to look at incoming data, qualify it and re-transmit it to the VMCM. The VMCM will reply and the preprocessor can channel the data to the modem. In the event of a VMCM malfunction, the preprocessor has a timeout function and will turn off the carrier keeping the line quiet.</p>		
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